

VITAL DOCUMENTS
on the
DECLARATION
of
MARTIAL LAW
in the Philippines

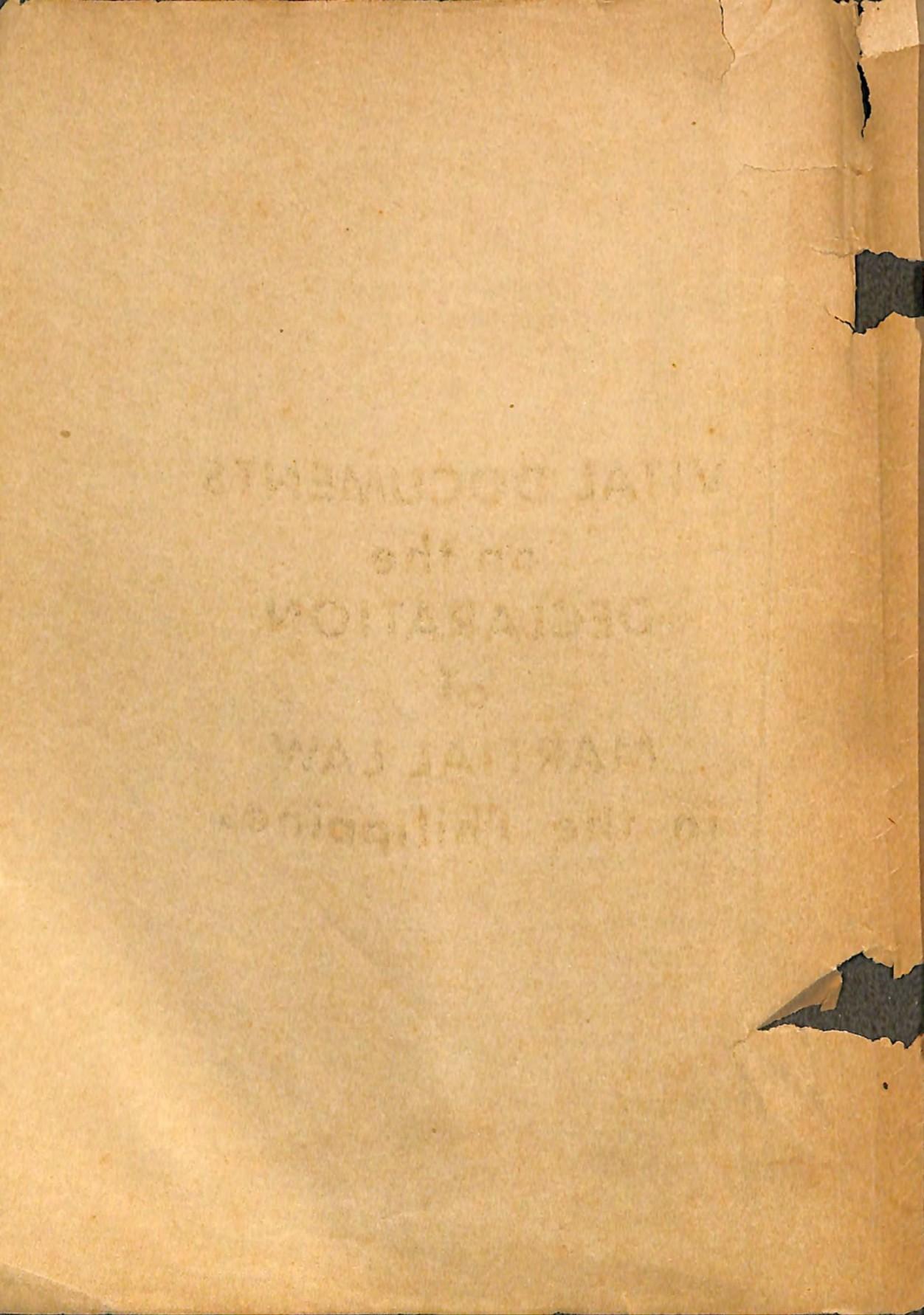


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MY COUNTRYMEN:

AS OF THE 21ST OF SEPTEMBER, I SIGNED PROCLAMATION NO. 1081 PLACING THE ENTIRE PHILIPPINES UNDER MARTIAL LAW. THIS PROCLAMATION WAS TO BE IMPLEMENTED UPON MY CLEARANCE, AND CLEARANCE WAS GRANTED AT 9:00 IN THE EVENING OF THE 22ND OF SEPTEMBER. I HAVE PROCLAIMED MARTIAL LAW IN ACCORDANCE WITH POWERS VESTED IN THE PRESIDENT BY THE CONSTITUTION OF THE PHILIPPINES.

THE PROCLAMATION OF MARTIAL LAW IS NOT A MILITARY TAKEOVER. I, AS YOUR DULY ELECTED PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC, USE THIS POWER IMPLEMENTED BY THE MILITARY AUTHORITIES TO PROTECT THE REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES AND OUR DEMOCRACY. A REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRATIC FORM OF GOVERNMENT IS NOT A HELPLESS GOVERNMENT. WHEN IT IS IMPERILLED BY THE DANGER OF A VIOLENT OVERTHROW, INSURRECTION AND REBELLION, IT HAS INHERENT AND BUILT-IN POWERS WISELY PROVIDED FOR UNDER THE CONSTITUTION. SUCH A DANGER CONFRONTS THE REPUBLIC.

THUS, ARTICLE VII, SECTION 10, PARAGRAPH (2) OF THE CONSTITUTION, PROVIDES:

"THE PRESIDENT SHALL BE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF ALL THE ARMED FORCES OF THE PHILIPPINES AND, WHENEVER IT BECOMES NECESSARY HE MAY CALL OUT SUCH ARMED FORCES TO PREVENT OR SUPPRESS LAWLESS VIOLENCE, INVASION, INSURRECTION, OR REBELLION. IN CASE OF INVASION, INSURRECTION, OR

REBELLION OR IMMINENT DANGER THEREOF, WHEN THE PUBLIC SAFETY REQUIRES IT, HE MAY SUSPEND THE PRIVILEGE OF THE WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS, OR PLACE THE PHILIPPINES OR ANY PART THEREOF UNDER MARTIAL LAW."

I REPEAT, THIS IS NOT A MILITARY TAKEOVER OF CIVIL GOVERNMENT FUNCTIONS. THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES WHICH WAS ESTABLISHED BY OUR PEOPLE IN 1946 CONTINUES. THE OFFICIALS AND EMPLOYEES OF OUR NATIONAL AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS CONTINUE IN OFFICE AND MUST DISCHARGE THEIR DUTIES AS BEFORE WITHIN THE LIMITS OF THE SITUATION. THIS WILL BE CLARIFIED BY MY SUBSEQUENT ORDERS WHICH SHALL BE GIVEN WIDE PUBLICITY. (REFER TO GENERAL ORDER NO. 3)

WE WILL EXPLAIN THE REQUIREMENTS AND STANDARDS OR DETAILS AS SOON AS POSSIBLE. BUT ANY FORM OF CORRUPTION, CULPABLE NEGLIGENCE OR ARROGANCE WILL BE DEALT WITH IMMEDIATELY.

THE ARMED FORCES IS ALREADY CLEANING UP ITS OWN RANKS. I AM DIRECTING THE ORGANIZATION OF A MILITARY COMMISSION TO INVESTIGATE, TRY AND PUNISH ALL MILITARY OFFENDERS IMMEDIATELY. FOR MORE THAN ANY OTHER MAN, THE SOLDIER MUST SET THE STANDARD OF NOBILITY. WE MUST BE COURAGEOUS BUT WE MUST BE HUMBLE AND ABOVE ALL WE MUST BE FAIR.

AS THIS IS TRUE OF THE SOLDIER, IT MUST BE TRUE OF THE CIVILIAN PUBLIC OFFICER.

LET NO MAN WHO CLAIMS TO BE A FRIEND, RELATIVE OR ALLY PRESUME TO SEEK LICENSE BECAUSE OF THIS RELATIONSHIP. IF HE OFFENDS THE NEW SOCIETY, HE SHALL BE PUNISHED LIKE THE REST.

PERSONS WHO HAVE NOTHING WHATSOEVER TO DO WITH SUCH CONSPIRACY AND OPERATIONS TO OVERTHROW THE REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES BY VIOLENCE HAVE NOTHING TO FEAR. THEY CAN MOVE ABOUT AND PERFORM THEIR DAILY ACTIVITIES WITHOUT ANY FEAR FROM THE GOVERNMENT AFTER THE PERIOD OF COUNTER-ACTION IS OVER.

THE PERSONS WHO WILL BE ADVERSELY AFFECTED ARE THOSE WHO HAVE ACTIVELY PARTICIPATED IN THE CONSPIRACY AND OPERATIONS TO OVERTHROW THE DULY CONSTITUTED GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES BY VIOLENCE.

BUT ALL PUBLIC OFFICIALS AND EMPLOYEES WHETHER OF THE NATIONAL OR LOCAL GOVERNMENTS MUST CONDUCT THEMSELVES IN THE MANNER OF A NEW AND REFORMED SOCIETY.

IN ADDITION TO THIS, I ISSUED GENERAL ORDERS FOR THE GOVERNMENT IN THE MEANTIME TO CONTROL MEDIA AND OTHER MEANS OF DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION AS WELL AS ALL PUBLIC UTILITIES. ALL SCHOOLS WILL BE

CLOSED FOR ONE WEEK BEGINNING THIS COMING MONDAY. THE CARRYING OF FIREARMS OUTSIDE RESIDENCES WITHOUT THE PERMISSION OF THE ARMED FORCES OF THE PHILIPPINES IS PUNISHABLE WITH DEATH; CURFEW IS ESTABLISHED FROM TWELVE O'CLOCK MIDNIGHT TO FOUR O'CLOCK IN THE MORNING, THE DEPARTURE OF FILIPINOS ABROAD IS TEMPORARILY SUSPENDED; EXCEPTIONS ARE THOSE OF OFFICIAL MISSIONS THAT ARE NECESSARY. CLEARANCES WILL BE GIVEN BY THE SECRETARY OF NATIONAL DEFENSE. IN THE MEANTIME, RALLIES, DEMONSTRATIONS ARE PROHIBITED. SO TOO ARE STRIKES IN CRITICAL PUBLIC UTILITIES.

I HAVE ORDERED THE ARREST OF THOSE DIRECTLY INVOLVED IN THE CONSPIRACY TO OVERTHROW OUR DULY CONSTITUTED GOVERNMENT BY VIOLENCE AND SUBVERSION.

IT IS MY INTENTION BEGINNING TOMORROW TO ISSUE ALL THE ORDERS WHICH WOULD ATTAIN REFORMS IN OUR SOCIETY.

THIS WOULD INCLUDE THE PROCLAMATION OF LAND REFORM ALL OVER THE PHILIPPINES, THE REORGANIZATION OF THE GOVERNMENT, NEW RULES AND CONDUCT FOR THE CIVIL SERVICE, THE REMOVAL OF CORRUPT AND INEFFICIENT PUBLIC OFFICIALS AND THEIR REPLACEMENT AND THE BREAKING UP OF CRIMINAL SYNDICATES.

AGAIN I REPEAT -- THIS IS THE SAME GOVERNMENT THAT YOU -- THE PEOPLE -- ESTABLISHED IN 1946 UNDER THE CONSTITUTION OF THE PHILIPPINES.

THERE IS NO DOUBT IN EVERYBODY'S MIND THAT A STATE OF REBELLION EXISTS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

THE ORDINARY MAN IN THE STREETS, IN OUR CITIES, THE PEASANTS AND THE LABORERS KNOW IT. INDUSTRIALISTS KNOW IT. SO DO THE GOVERNMENT FUNCTIONARY. THEY HAVE ALL BEEN AFFECTED BY IT. THIS DANGER TO THE REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES AND THE EXISTENCE OF A REBELLION HAS BEEN RECOGNIZED EVEN BY OUR SUPREME COURT IN ITS DECISION IN THE CASE OF *LANSANG VS. GARCIA*, DATED DECEMBER 11, 1971.

SINCE THE SUPREME COURT PROMULGATED THIS DECISION, THE DANGER HAS BECOME GRAVER AND REBELLION HAS WORSENED OR ESCALATED. IT HAS PARALYZED THE FUNCTIONS OF THE NATIONAL AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS. THE PRODUCTIVE SECTORS OF THE ECONOMY HAVE GROUNDED TO A HALT. MANY SCHOOLS HAVE CLOSED DOWN. THE JUDICIARY IS UNABLE TO ADMINISTER JUSTICE. MANY OF OUR BUSINESSMEN, TRADERS, INDUSTRIALISTS, PRODUCERS AND MANUFACTURERS STOPPED THEIR OPERATIONS. IN THE GREATER MANILA AREA ALONE, TENSION AND ANXIETY HAVE REACHED A POINT WHERE THE CITIZENS ARE COMPELLED TO STAY AT HOME. LAWLESSNESS AND CRIMINALITY LIKE

KIDNAPPING, SMUGGLING, EXTORTION, BLACKMAIL, ARMED ROBBERY, ILLEGAL TRAFFIC IN DRUGS, GUNRUNNING, HOARDING AND MANIPULATION OF PRICES, CORRUPTION IN GOVERNMENT, TAX EVASION PERPETUATED BY SYNDICATED CRIMINALS, HAVE INCREASINGLY ESCALATED BEYOND THE CAPABILITY OF THE LOCAL POLICE AND CIVILIAN AUTHORITIES.

THE USUALLY BUSY CENTERS OF THE AREA SUCH AS CINEMA HOUSES, SUPERMARKETS, RESTAURANTS, TRANSPORTATION TERMINALS AND EVEN PUBLIC MARKETS ARE PRACTICALLY DESERTED. BATTLES ARE GOING ON BETWEEN THE ELEMENTS OF THE ARMED FORCES OF THE PHILIPPINES AND THE SUBVERSIVES IN THE ISLAND OF LUZON AT ISABELA, ZAMBALES, TARLAC, CAMARINES SUR, QUEZON; AND IN THE ISLAND OF MINDANAO AT LANAO DEL SUR, LANAO DEL NORTE, ZAMBOANGA DEL SUR AND COTABATO.

IF THIS CONTINUES EVEN AT THE PRESENT RATE, THE ECONOMY OF THE COUNTRY WILL COLLAPSE IN A SHORT TIME.

IN ONE PROVINCE ALONE - ISABELA - WHERE THE COMMUNIST PARTY AND THE NEW PEOPLE'S ARMY HAVE SOUGHT TO ESTABLISH A RURAL SANCTUARY, THEY ARE NOW IN CONTROL OF 33 MUNICIPALITIES OUT OF 37. OTHER TOWNS ARE INFILTRATED SEVERELY BY THESE ARMED ELEMENTS. IN THIS PROVINCE ALONE, THE SUPPOSED

INVISIBLE GOVERNMENT OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY HAS BEEN ORGANIZED THROUGH THE BARrio ORGANIZING COMMITTEES (BOCs), TOTALLING 207 IN TWENTY FIVE (25) TOWNS, COMPARED TO 161 IN 12 TOWNS IN EARLY 1971.

IN ADDITION TO THE BARrio ORGANIZING COMMITTEES, THEY HAVE ALSO ORGANIZED THE BARrio REVOLUTIONARY COMMITTEES (BRCs).

IN ANGADANAN AND CAUAYAN, ISABELA, THE NEW PEOPLE'S ARMY HAVE ESTABLISHED COMMUNAL FARMS AND PRODUCTION BASES.

THE NEW PEOPLE'S ARMY HAS STARTED TO EXPAND ITS OPERATION TO CAGAYAN, NUEVA VIZCAYA AND QUIRINO AS WELL AS THE MOUNTAIN PROVINCES OF IFUGAO, KALINGA-APAYAO, BONTOC AND Benguet. EVEN THE TWO ILOCOS PROVINCES AND LA UNION HAVE BEEN INFILTRATED.

THE NEW PEOPLE'S ARMY AND THE COMMUNIST PARTY HAVE ALSO SOUGHT TO ESTABLISH IN A SIMILAR PATTERN, A RURAL SANCTUARY IN THE PROVINCE OF CAMARINES SUR AND ARE ATTEMPTING TO EXPAND INTO ALBAY, SORSOGON AND CAMARINES NORTE AS WELL AS QUEZON PROVINCE.

THE ARMED ELEMENTS OF THE NEW PEOPLE'S ARMY UNDER THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE PHILIPPINES (MAOIST FACTION) HAVE INCREASED TO ABOUT 10,000, WHICH INCLUDES REGULARS AS WELL AS FARMERS IN THE

DAYTIME AND SOLDIERS AT NIGHT. THIS IS AN INCREASE OF 100% IN A SHORT PERIOD OF SIX (6) MONTHS. IT HAS INCREASED ITS MASS BASE TO 100,000. THEIR FRONT ORGANIZATIONS OPERATIONS HAVE INCREASED TREMENDOUSLY. EXAMPLE OF SUCH A FRONT ORGANIZATION IS THE KABATAANG MAKABAYAN (KM), THE MOST MILITANT ORGANIZATION OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY WHICH HAS INCREASED ITS CHAPTERS FROM 200 IN 1970 TO 317 UP TO THE END OF JULY 1972, AND ITS MEMBERSHIPS FROM 10,000 IN 1970 TO 15,000 UP TO THE END OF JULY THIS YEAR. THE SAMAHANG DEMOKRATIKO NG KABATAAN (SDK) AN OUTSPOKEN FRONT ORGANIZATION HAD ALSO INCREASED ITS CHAPTERS FROM ALMOST NONE IN 1970 TO 159 AT THE END OF JULY THIS YEAR AND HAS NOW 1,495 HIGHLY INDOCTRINATED AND FANATICAL MEMBERS.

THE CRUCIAL POINT WHICH INDICATES AN INCREASE IN THE CAPABILITY, THE AREA OF OPERATIONS AS WELL AS THE MANPOWER AND FIRE POWER OF THE NEW PEOPLE'S ARMY IS THE M/V KARAGATAN OR PALANAN INCIDENT IN PALANAN, ISABELA LAST JULY 4 AND 5, 1972. THIS WAS A LANDING BY AN OCEAN-GOING SHIP OF A REPORTED 3,500 M-14 RIFLES OF WHICH ONLY ABOUT 900 WERE RECOVERED BY THE ARMED FORCES OF THE PHILIPPINES; ABOUT 30 ROCKET LAUNCHERS OF THE M-40 VARIETY OF WHICH ONLY SIX (6) WERE RECOVERED FROM THE AREA. ALSO RECOVERED BY OUR FORCES WERE

160,000 ROUNDS OF AMMUNITION, TWO (2) BROWNING AUTOMATIC RIFLES WHICH WERE ORIGINALLY LOOTED BY DEFECTOR VICTOR CORPUS FROM THE ARSENAL OF THE PHILIPPINE MILITARY ACADEMY, FIVE (5) GARAND M-1 RIFLES, ONE (1) TELEPHONE SWITCH BOARD, SEVEN (7) TELEPHONE SETS, NUMEROUS M-14 MAGAZINES AND MANY REVEALING SUBVERSIVE DOCUMENTS.

THE LANDING OF MILITARY ARMAMENTS AND EQUIPMENT IN THE PALANAN INCIDENT, INDICATED:

- 1) THAT THE CLAIM OF THE NEW PEOPLE'S ARMY THAT THEY ARE WELL-FUNDED HAS BASIS IN FACT;
- 2) THAT THEY NOW HAVE SOURCES OF FUNDS AND EQUIPMENT NOT ONLY INSIDE THE PHILIPPINES BUT ALSO OUTSIDE THE COUNTRY;
- 3) THAT THE COMMUNIST PARTY AND THE NEW PEOPLE'S ARMY ARE CAPABLE OF LANDING ARMAMENTS, MILITARY EQUIPMENT AND EVEN PERSONNEL IN MANY POINTS OF THE LONG SEA COAST OF THE PHILIPPINES WHICH IS TWICE THE SEA COAST OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE DEFENSE ESTABLISHMENT HAS ADMITTED THAT THERE HAVE BEEN ATTEMPTS TO INFILTRATE THE MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS AS WELL AS THE OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF NATIONAL DEFENSE. THERE HAVE BEEN VARIOUS INCIDENTS OF ATTEMPTS TO SABOTAGE

NOT ONLY OPERATIONS OF THE ARMED FORCES OF THE PHILIPPINES BUT THE OPERATIONS OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.

IT HAS BEEN REPORTED THAT THE COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM OF THE PHILIPPINE CONSTABULARY ARE BEING UTILIZED BY THE SUBVERSIVES.

THE SUBVERSIVES HAVE ORGANIZED URBAN PARTISANS IN THE GREATER MANILA AREA. THEY HAVE BEEN AND STILL ARE ACTIVE. THEY HAVE SUCCEEDED IN SOME OF THEIR OBJECTIVES.

THE VIOLENT DISORDER IN MINDANAO AND SULU HAS TO DATE RESULTED IN THE KILLING OF OVER 1,000 CIVILIANS AND ABOUT 2,000 ARMED MUSLIMS AND CHRISTIANS, NOT TO MENTION THE MORE THAN FIVE HUNDRED THOUSANDS OF INJURED, DISPLACED AND HOMELESS PERSONS AS WELL AS THE GREAT NUMBER OF CASUALTIES AMONG OUR GOVERNMENT TROOPS, AND THE PARALYZATION OF THE ECONOMY OF MINDANAO AND SULU.

I ASSURE YOU THAT I AM UTILIZING THIS POWER VESTED IN ME BY THE CONSTITUTION TO SAVE THE REPUBLIC AND REFORM OUR SOCIETY. I WISH TO EMPHASIZE THESE TWO OBJECTIVES. WE WILL ELIMINATE THE THREAT OF A VIOLENT OVERTHROW OF OUR REPUBLIC. BUT AT THE SAME TIME WE MUST NOW REFORM THE SOCIAL, ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS IN

OUR COUNTRY. THE PLANS AND ORDERS FOR REFORM TO REMOVE THE INEQUITIES OF THAT SOCIETY, THE CLEAN UP OF GOVERNMENT OF ITS CORRUPT AND STERILE ELEMENTS, THE LIQUIDATION OF THE CRIMINAL SYNDICATES, THE SYSTEMATIC DEVELOPMENT OF OUR ECONOMY — THE GENERAL PROGRAM FOR A NEW AND BETTER PHILIPPINES — WILL BE EXPLAINED TO YOU. BUT WE MUST START OUT WITH THE REMOVAL OF ANARCHY AND THE MAINTENANCE OF PEACE AND ORDER.

I HAVE HAD TO USE THIS CONSTITUTIONAL POWER IN ORDER THAT WE MAY NOT COMPLETELY LOSE THE CIVIL RIGHTS AND FREEDOM WHICH WE CHERISH. I ASSURE YOU THAT THIS IS NOT A PRECIPITATE DECISION — THAT I HAVE WEIGHED ALL THE FACTORS. IF THERE WERE ANY OTHER SOLUTION AT OUR DISPOSAL AND WITHIN OUR CAPABILITY WHICH WE COULD UTILIZE TO SOLVE THE PRESENT PROBLEM I WOULD CHOOSE IT. BUT THERE IS NONE.

I HAVE USED THE OTHER TWO ALTERNATIVES OF CALLING OUT THE TROOPS TO QUELL THE REBELLION AND SUSPENDING THE PRIVILEGE OF THE WRIT OF *HABEAS CORPUS*. BUT THE REBELLION HAS NOT BEEN STOPPED. I REPEAT IT HAS WORSENED. THUS IT WAS DISCOVERED THAT WHEN THE SUSPENSION OF THE PRIVILEGE OF THE WRIT OF *HABEAS CORPUS* WAS LIFTED ON JANUARY 11, 1972, THE ORGANIZATION OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY HAD EXPANDED THEIR AREA OF OPERATION AS WELL AS

INCREASED THEIR MEMBERSHIPS.

ALL OTHER RECOURES HAVE BEEN UNAVAILING. YOU ARE ALL WITNESSES TO THESE. SO WE HAVE FALLEN ON OUR LAST LINE OF DEFENSE.

YOU ARE WITNESSES TO THE PATIENCE THAT WE HAVE SHOWN IN THE FACE OF PROVOCATION. IN THE FACE OF ABUSE AND LICENSE WE HAVE USED PERSUASION. NOW THE LIMIT HAS BEEN REACHED. WE ARE AGAINST THE WALL. WE MUST NOW DEFEND THE REPUBLIC WITH THE STRONGER POWERS OF THE CONSTITUTION.

TO THOSE GUILTY OF TREASON, INSURRECTION, REBELLION, IT MAY POSE A GRAVE DANGER. BUT TO THE CITIZENRY WHOSE PRIMARY CONCERN IS TO BE LEFT ALONE TO PURSUE THEIR LAWFUL ACTIVITIES, THIS IS THE GUARANTY OF THAT FREEDOM.

ALL THAT WE DO IS FOR THE REPUBLIC AND FOR YOU. REST ASSURED WE WILL CONTINUE TO DO SO.

I HAVE PRAYED TO GOD FOR GUIDANCE. LET US ALL CONTINUE TO DO SO. I AM CONFIDENT THAT WITH GOD'S HELP WE WILL ATTAIN OUR DREAM OF A REFORMED SOCIETY, A NEW AND BRIGHTER WORLD.

Statement of the President on the Proclamation of Martial Law in the Philippines,
in a nationwide Radio and Television Broadcast.

September 21, 1972

PROCLAMATION NO. 1081

PROCLAIMING A STATE OF MARTIAL LAW
IN THE PHILIPPINES

WHEREAS, on the basis of carefully evaluated and verified information, it is definitely established that lawless elements who are moved by a common or similar ideological conviction, design, strategy and goal and enjoying the active moral and material support of a foreign power and being guided and directed by intensely devoted, well trained, determined and ruthless groups of men and seeking refuge under the protection of our constitutional liberties to promote and attain their ends, have entered into a conspiracy and have in fact joined and banded their resources and forces together for the prime purpose of, and in fact they have been and are actually staging, undertaking and waging an armed insurrection and rebellion against the Government of the Republic of the Philippines in order to forcibly seize political and state power in this country, overthrow the duly constituted government, and supplant our existing political, social, economic and legal order with an entirely new one whose form of government, whose system of laws, whose conception of God and religion, whose notion of individual rights and family relations, and whose political, social, economic, legal and moral precepts are based on the Marxist-Leninist-Maoist teachings and beliefs;

WHEREAS, these lawless elements, acting in concert through seemingly innocent and harmless, although actually destructive, front organizations which have been infiltrated or deliberately formed by

them, have continuously and systematically strengthened and broadened their memberships through sustained and careful recruiting and enlistment of new adherents from among our peasantry, laborers, professionals, intellectuals, students, and mass media personnel, and through such sustained and careful recruitment and enlistment have succeeded in spreading and expanding their control and influence over almost every segment and level of our society throughout the land in their ceaseless effort to erode and weaken the political, social, economic, legal and moral foundations of our existing government, and to influence, manipulate and move peasant, labor, student and terroristic organizations under their influence or control to commit, as in fact they have committed and still are committing, acts of violence, depredations, sabotage and injuries against our duly constituted authorities, against the members of our law enforcement agencies, and worst of all, against the peaceful members of our society;

WHEREAS, in the fanatical pursuit of their conspiracy and widespread acts of violence, depredations, sabotage and injuries against our people, and in order to provide the essential instrument to direct and carry out their criminal design and unlawful activities, and to achieve their ultimate sinister objectives, these lawless elements have in fact organized, established and are now maintaining a Central Committee, composed of young and dedicated radical students and intellectuals, which is charged with guiding and directing the armed struggle and propaganda assaults against our duly constituted government, and this Central Committee is now imposing its will

and asserting its sham authority on certain segments of our population, especially in the rural areas, through varied means of subterfuge, deceit, coercion, threats, intimidations, machinations, treachery, violence and other modes of terror, and has been and is illegally exacting financial and other forms of tributes from our people to raise funds and material resources to support its insurrectionary and propaganda activities against our duly constituted government and against our peace-loving people;

WHEREAS, in order to carry out, as in fact they have carried out, their premeditated plan to stage, undertake and wage a full scale armed insurrection and rebellion in this country, these lawless elements have organized, established and are now maintaining a well trained, well armed and highly indoctrinated and greatly expanded insurrectionary force, popularly known as the "New People's Army", which has since vigorously pursued and still is vigorously pursuing a relentless and ruthless armed struggle against our duly constituted government and whose unmitigated forays, raids, ambuscades, assaults and reign of terror and acts of lawlessness in the rural areas and in our urban centers brought about the treacherous and cold-blooded assassination of innocent civilians, military personnel of the government and local public officials in many parts of the country, notably in the Cagayan Valley, in Central Luzon, in the Southern Tagalog Region, in the Bicol Area, in the Visayas and in Mindanao, and whose daring and wanton guerrilla activities have generated and sown fear and panic among our people, have created a climate of chaos and disorder, produced a state of political, social, psychological and eco-

nomic instability in our land, and have inflicted great suffering and irreparable injury to persons and property in our society;

WHEREAS, these lawless elements, their cadres, fellow-travellers, friends, sympathizers and supporters have for many years up to the present time been mounting sustained, massive and destructive propaganda assaults against our duly constituted government, its instrumentalities, agencies and officials, and also against our social, political, economic and religious institutions, through the publications, broadcasts and disseminations of deliberately slanted and overly exaggerated news stories and news commentaries as well as false, vile, foul and scurrilous statements, utterances, writings and pictures through the press-radio-television media and through leaflets, college campus newspapers and some newspapers published and still being published by these lawless elements, notably the "Ang Bayan", "Pulong Bandila" and the "Ang Komunista", all of which are clearly well-conceived, intended and calculated to malign and discredit our duly constituted government, its instrumentalities, agencies and officials before our people, making it appear to the people that our government has become so weak and so impotent to perform and discharge its functions and responsibilities in our society and to our people, and thus undermine and destroy the faith and loyalty and allegiance of our people in and alienate their support for their duly constituted government, its instrumentalities, agencies and officials, and thereby gradually erode and weaken as in fact they have so eroded and weakened the will of our people to sustain and defend our government and our democratic way of life;

WHEREAS, these lawless elements having taken up arms against our duly constituted government and against our people, and having committed and are still committing acts of armed insurrection and rebellion consisting of armed raids, forays, sorties, ambushes, wanton acts of murders, spoilage, plunder, looting, arsons, destruction of public and private buildings, and attacks against innocent and defenseless civilian lives and property, all of which activities have seriously endangered and continue to endanger public order and safety and the security of the nation, and acting with cunning and manifest precision and deliberation and without regard to the health, safety and well-being of the people, are now implementing their plan to cause widespread, massive and systematic destruction and paralization of vital public utilities and services, particularly water systems, sources of electrical power, communication and transportation facilities, to the great detriment, suffering, injury and prejudice of our people and the nation and to generate a deep psychological fear and panic among our people;

WHEREAS, the Supreme Court in the cases brought before it, docketed as G.R. Nos. L-33964, L-33965, L-33973, L-33982, L-34004, L-34013, L-34039, L-34265, and L-34339, as a consequence of the suspension of the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus by me as President of the Philippines in my Proclamation No. 889, dated August 21, 1971, as amended, has found that in truth and in fact there exists an actual insurrection and rebellion in the country by a sizeable group of men who have publicly risen in arms to overthrow the government. Here is what the Supreme Court said in its

decision promulgated on December 11, 1971:

"x x x our jurisprudence attests abundantly to the Communist activities in the Philippines, especially in Manila, from the late twenties to the early thirties, then aimed principally at incitement to sedition or rebellion, as the immediate objective. Upon the establishment of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the movement seemed to have waned notably; but, the outbreak of World War II in the Pacific and the miseries, the devastation and havoc, and the proliferation of unlicensed firearms concomitant with the military occupation of the Philippines and its subsequent liberation, brought about, in the late forties, a resurgence of the Communist threat, with such vigor as to be able to organize and operate in Central Luzon an army — called HUKBALAHAP, during the occupation, and renamed Hukbong Mapagpalaya ng Bayan (HMB) after liberation — which clashed several times with the armed forces of the Republic. This prompted then President Quirino to issue Proclamation No. 210, dated October 22, 1950, suspending the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus, the validity of which was upheld in Montenegro v. Castañeda. Days before the promulgation of said Proclamation, or on October 18, 1950, members of the Communist Politburo in the Philippines were apprehended in Manila. Subsequently accused and convicted of the crime of rebellion, they served their respective sentences.

"The fifties saw a comparative lull in Communist activities, insofar as peace and order were concerned. Still, on June 20, 1957, Republic Act No. 1700, otherwise known as the Anti-Subversion Act, was approved, upon the grounds stated in the very preamble of said statute -- that

"x x x the Communist Party of the Philippines, although purportedly a political party, is in fact an organized conspiracy to overthrow the Government of the Republic of the Philippines, not only by force and violence but also by deceit, subversion and other illegal means, for the purpose of establishing in the Philippines a totalitarian regime subject to alien domination and control;

"x x x the continued existence and activities of the Communist Party of the Philippines constitutes a clear, present and grave danger to the security of the Philippines; and

"x x x in the fact of the organized, systematic and persistent subversion, national in scope but international in direction, posed by the Communist Party of the Philippines and its activities, there is urgent need for special legislation to cope with this continuing menace to the freedom and security of the country x x x."

In the language of the Report on Central Luzon, submitted, on September 4, 1971, by the Senate Ad Hoc

Committee of Seven—copy of which Report was filed in these cases by the petitioners herein—

“The years following 1963 saw the successive emergence in the country of several mass organizations, notably the Lapiang Manggagawa (now the Socialist Party of the Philippines) among the workers; the Malayang Samahan ng Mga Magsasaka (MASAKA) among the peasantry; the Kabataang Makabayan (KM) among the youth/students; and the Movement for the Advancement of Nationalism (MAN) among the intellectuals/professionals, the PKP has exerted all-out effort to infiltrate, influence and utilize these organizations in promoting its radical brand of nationalism.”

Meanwhile, the Communist leaders in the Philippines had been split into two (2) groups, one of which — composed mainly of young radicals, constituting the Maoist faction — reorganized the Communist Party of the Philippines early in 1969 and established a New People's Army. This faction adheres to the Maoist concept of the ‘‘Protracted People's War’’ or ‘‘War of National Liberation.’’ Its ‘‘Programme for a People's Democratic Revolution’’ states, inter alia:

“The Communist Party of the Philippines is determined to implement its general programme for a people's democratic revolution. All Filipino com-

munists are ready to sacrifice their lives for the worthy cause of achieving the new type of democracy, of building a new Philippines that is genuinely and completely independent, democratic, united, just and prosperous. . .

X X X

X X X

X X X

'The Central task of any revolutionary movement is to seize political power. The Communist Party of the Philippines assumes this task at a time that both the international and national situations are favorable to taking the road of armed revolution. . .'

"In the year 1969, the NPA had-according to the records of the Department of National Defense-conducted raids, resorted to kidnappings and taken part in other violent incidents numbering over 230, in which it inflicted 404 casualties, and, in turn, suffered 243 losses. In 1970, its record of violent incidents was about the same, but the NPA casualties more than doubled.

"At any rate, two (2) facts are undeniable: (a) all Communists, whether they belong to the traditional group or to the Maoist faction, believe that force and violence are indispensable to the attainment of their main and ultimate objective, and act in accordance with such belief, although they disagree on the means to be used at a given time and in a particular place; and (b) there is a New People's Army,

other, of course, than the armed forces of the Republic and antagonistic thereto. Such New People's Army is per se proof of the existence of a rebellion, especially considering that its establishment was announced publicly by the reorganized CPP. Such announcement is in the nature of a public challenge to the duly constituted authorities and may be likened to a declaration of war, sufficient to establish a war status or a condition of belligerency, even before the actual commencement of hostilities.

"We entertain, therefore, no doubts about the existence of a sizeable group of men who have publicly risen in arms to overthrow the government and have thus been and still are engaged in rebellion against the Government of the Philippines.

WHEREAS, these lawless elements have to a considerable extent succeeded in impeding our duly constituted authorities from performing their functions and discharging their duties and responsibilities in accordance with our laws and our Constitution to the great damage, prejudice and detriment of the people and the nation;

WHEREAS, it is evident that there is throughout the land a state of anarchy and lawlessness, chaos and disorder, turmoil and destruction of a magnitude equivalent to an actual war between the forces of our duly constituted government and the New People's Army and their satellite organizations because of the unmitigated forays, raids, ambuscades, assaults, violence, murders, assassinations,

acts of terror, deceits, coercions, threats, intimidations, treachery, machinations, arsons, plunders and depredations committed and being committed by the aforesaid lawless elements who have pledged to the whole nation that they will not stop their dastardly effort and scheme until and unless they have fully attained their primary and ultimate purpose of forcibly seizing political and state power in this country by overthrowing our present duly constituted government, by destroying our democratic way of life and our established secular and religious institutions and beliefs, and by supplanting our existing political, social, economic, legal and moral order with an entirely new one whose form of government, whose notion of individual rights and family relations, and whose political, social, economic and moral precepts are based on the Marxist-Leninist-Maoist teachings and beliefs;

WHEREAS, the Supreme Court in its said decision concluded that the unlawful activities of the aforesaid lawless elements actually pose a clear, present and grave danger to public safety and the security of the nation and in support of that conclusion found that:

"x x x the Executive had information and reports—subsequently confirmed, in many respects, by the above-mentioned Report of the Senate Ad Hoc Committee of Seven — to the effect that the Communist Party of the Philippines does not merely adhere to Lenin's idea of a swift armed uprising; that it has, also, adopted Ho Chi Minh's terrorist tactics and resorted to the assassination of uncooperative local officials; that, in line with this policy, the insurgents have killed 5 mayors, 20 barrio

captains and 3 chiefs of police; that there were fourteen (14) meaningful bombing incidents in the Greater Manila area in 1970; that the Constitutional Convention Hall was bombed on June 12, 1971; that, soon after the Plaza Miranda incident, the NAWASA main pipe at the Quezon City — San Juan boundary, was bombed; that this was followed closely by the bombing of the Manila City Hall, the COMELEC Building, the Congress Building and the MERALCO sub-station at Cubao, Quezon City; and that the respective residences of Senator Jose J. Roy and Congressman Eduardo Cojuangco were, likewise, bombed, as were the MERALCO main office premises, along Ortigas Avenue, and the Doctor's Pharmaceuticals, Inc. Building, in Caloocan City.

"x x x the reorganized Communist Party of the Philippines has, moreover, adopted Mao's concept of protracted people's war, aimed at the paralyzation of the will to resist of the government, of the political, economic and intellectual leadership, and of the people themselves; that conformably to such concept, the Party has placed special emphasis upon a most extensive and intensive program of subversion by the establishment of front organizations in urban centers, the organization of armed city partisans and the infiltration in student groups, labor unions, and farmer and professional groups; that the CPP has managed to infiltrate or establish and control nine (9) major labor organizations; that it has exploited the youth movement and succeeded in making Communist fronts of eleven (11) major student or youth organizations; that there are, according-

ly, about thirty (30) mass organizations actively advancing the CPP interests, among which are the Malayang Samahan ng Mag-sasaka (MASAKA), the Kabataang Makabayan (KM), the Movement for the Advancement of Nationalism (MAN), the Samahang Demokratiko ng Kabataan (SDK), the Samahang Molave (SM), and the Malayang Pagkakaisa ng Kabataang Pilipino (MPKP); that, as of August, 1971, the KM had two hundred forty-five (245) operational chapters throughout the Philippines, of which seventy-three (73) were in the Greater Manila Area, sixty (60) in Northern Luzon, forty nine (49) in Central Luzon, forty-two (42) in the Visayas and twenty-one (21) in Mindanao and Sulu; that in 1970, the Party had recorded two hundred fifty-eight (258) major demonstrations, of which about thirty-three (33) ended in violence, resulting in fifteen (15) killed and over five hundred (500) injured; that most of these actions were organized, coordinated or led by the aforementioned front organizations; that the violent demonstrations were generally instigated by a small, but well-trained group of armed agitators; that the number of demonstrations heretofore staged in 1971 has already exceeded those of 1970; and that twenty-four (24) of these demonstrations were violent, and resulted in the death of fifteen (15) persons and the injury of many more.

"Subsequent events x x x have also proven x x x the threat to public safety posed by the New People's Army. Indeed, it appears that, since August 21, 1971, it had in Northern Luzon

six (6) encounters and staged one (1) raid, in consequences of which seven (7) soldiers lost their lives and two (2) others were wounded, whereas the insurgents suffered five (5) casualties; that on August 26, 1971, a well-armed group of NPA, trained by defector Lt. Victor Corpus, attacked the very command post of TF LAWIN in Isabela, destroying two (2) helicopters and one (1) plane, and wounding one (1) soldier; that the NPA had in Central Luzon a total of four (4) encounters, with two (2) killed and three (3) wounded on the side of the Government, one (1) BSDU killed and three (3) KM-SDK leader, an unidentified dissident, and Commander Panchito, leader of the dissident group were killed; that on August 26, 1971, there was an encounter in the barrio of San Pedro, Iriga City, Camarines Sur, between the PC and the NPA, in which a PC and two (2) KM members were killed, that the current disturbances in Cotabato and the Lanao provinces have been rendered more complex by the involvement of the CPP/NPA, for, in mid-1971, a KM group, headed by Jovencio Esparagoza, contacted the Higa-onan tribes, in their settlement in Magsaysay, Misamis Oriental, and offered them books, pamphlets and brochures of Mao Tse Tung, as well as conducted teach-ins in the reservation; that Esparagoza was reportedly killed on September 22, 1971, in an operation of the PC in said reservation; and that there are now two (2) NPA cadres in Mindanao.

"It should, also, be noted that adherents of the CPP and its front organizations are, according to intelligence findings, de-

finitely capable of preparing powerful explosives out of locally available materials; that the bomb used in the Constitutional Convention Hall was a 'Claymore' mine, a powerful explosive device used by the U.S. Army, believed to have been one of many pilfered from the Subic Naval Base a few days before; that the President had received intelligence information to the effect that there was a July-August Plan involving a wave of assassinations, kidnappings, terrorism and mass destruction of property and that an extraordinary occurrence would signal the beginning of said event; that the rather serious condition of peace and order in Mindanao, particularly in Cotabato and Lanao, demanded the presence therein of forces sufficient to cope with the situation; that a sizeable part of our armed forces discharges other functions; and that the expansion of the CPP activities from Central Luzon to other parts of the country, particularly Manila and its suburbs, the Cagayan Valley, Ifugao, Zambales, Laguna, Quezon and the Bicol Region, required that the rest of our armed forces be spread thin over a wide area."

WHEREAS, in the unwavering prosecution of their revolutionary war against the Filipino people and their duly constituted government, the aforesaid lawless elements have, in the months of May, June and July, 1972, succeeded in bringing and introducing into the country at Digoyo Point, Palanan, Isabela and at other undetermined points along the Pacific coastline of Luzon, a substantial quantity of war material consisting of M-14 rifles estimated to be some 3,500 pieces, several dozens of 40 mm rocket launchers which are said to

be Chicom copies of a Russian prototype rocket launcher, large quantities of 80 mm rockets and ammunitions, and other combat paraphernalia, of which war material some had been discovered and captured by government military forces, and the bringing and introduction of such quantity and type of war material into the country is a mute but eloquent proof of the sinister plan of the aforesaid lawless elements to hasten the escalation of their present revolutionary war against the Filipino people and their legitimate government;

WHEREAS, in the execution of their overall revolutionary plan, the aforesaid lawless elements have prepared and released to their various field commanders and Party workers a document captioned "REGIONAL PROGRAM OF ACTION 1972", a copy of which was captured by elements of the 116th and 119th Philippine Constabulary Companies on June 18, 1972 at Barrio Taringsing, Cordon, Isabela, the text of which reads as follows:

"REGIONAL PROGRAM OF ACTION 1972

"The following Regional Program of Action for 1972 is prepared to be carried out as part of the overall plan of the party to foment discontent and precipitate the tide of nationwide mass revolution. The fascist Marcos and his reactionary members of Congress is expected to prepare themselves for the 1973 hence:

"January - June:

"1. Intensify recruitment of new party members especially from the workers-farmers class. Cadres are being trained in order to

organize the different regional bureaus. These bureaus must concentrate on mass action and organization to promote advancement of the mass revolutionary movement. Reference is made to the "Borador ng Programa sa Pagkilos at Ulat ng Panlipunang Pagsisiyasat" as approved by the Central Committee.

"2. Recruit and train armed city partisans and urban guerrillas and organize them into units under Party cadres and activists of mass organizations. These units must undergo specialized training on explosives and demolition and other forms of sabotage.

"3. Intensify recruitment and training of new members for the New Peoples Army in preparation for limited offensive in selected areas in the regions.

"4. Support a more aggressive program of agitation and propaganda against the reactionary armed forces and against the Con Con.

"July - August:

"During this period the party expects the puppet Marcos government to allow increase in bus rates thus aggravating further the plight of students, workers and the farmers.

"1. All Regional Party Committees must plan for a general strike movement. The Regional Operational Commands must plan for armed support if the fascist armed forces of Marcos will try to intimidate the oppressed Filipino masses.

"2. Conduct sabotage against schools, colleges and universities hiking tuition fees.

"3. Conduct sabotage and agitation against puppet judges and courts hearing cases against top party leaders.

"4. Create regional chaos and disorder to dramatize the inability of the fascist Marcos government to keep and maintain peace and order thru:

"a) Robbery and hold-up of banks controlled by American imperialists and those belonging to the enemies of the people.

"b) Attack military camps, US bases and towns.

"c) More violent strikes and demonstrations.

"September - October:

"Increase intensity of violence, disorder and confusion:

"1. Intensify sabotage and bombing of government buildings and embassies and other utilities:

"a) Congress

"b) Supreme Court

"c) Con Con

"d) City Hall

"e) US Embassy

"f) Facilities of US Bases

"g) Provincial Capitols

"h) Power Plants

"i) PLDT

"j) Radio Stations

- "2. Sporadic attacks on camps, towns and cities,
- "3. Assassinate high government officials of Congress, Judiciary, Con Con and private individuals sympathetic to puppet Marcos.
- "4. Establish provisional revolutionary government in towns and cities with the support of the masses.
- "5. With the sympathetic support of our allies, establish provisional provincial revolutionary governments.

**"CENTRAL COMMITTEE
COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE
PHILIPPINES"**

WHEREAS, in line with their "REGIONAL PROGRAM OF ACTION 1972", the aforesaid lawless elements have of late been conducting intensified acts of violence and terrorisms during the current year in the greater Manila area such as the bombing of the Arca building at Taft Avenue, Pasay City, on March 15; of the Filipinas Orient Airways board room at Domestic Road, Pasay City on April 23; of the Vietnamese Embassy on May 30; of the Court of Industrial Relations on June 23; of the Philippine Trust Company branch office in Cubao, Quezon City on June 24; of the Philamlife building at United Nations Avenue, Manila, on July 3; of the Tabacalera Cigar & Cigarette Factory Compound at Marquez de Comillas, Manila on July 27; of the PLDT exchange office at East Avenue, Quezon City, and of the Philippine Sugar Institute building at North Avenue, Diliman, Quezon City, both on August 15; of the Department of

Social Welfare building at San Rafael Street, Sampaloc, Manila, on August 17; of a water main on Aurora Boulevard and Madison Avenue, Quezon City on August 19; of the Philamlife building again on August 30; this time causing severe destruction on the Far East Bank and Trust Company building nearby; of the armored car and building of the Philippine Banking Corporation as well as the buildings of the Investment Development Inc. and the Daily Star Publications when another explosion took place on Railroad Street, Port Area, Manila also on August 30; of Joe's Department Store on Carriedo Street, Quiapo, Manila, on September 5, causing death to one woman and injuries to some 38 individuals; and of the City Hall of Manila on September 8; of the watermains in San Juan, Rizal on Sept. 12, of the San Miguel building in Makati, Rizal on Sept. 14; and of the Quezon City Hall on September 18, 1972, as well as the attempted bombing of the Congress Building on July 18, when an unexploded bomb was found in the Senate Publication Division and the attempted bombing of the Department of Foreign Affairs on August 30.

WHEREAS, in line with the same "REGIONAL PROGRAM OF ACTION 1972", the aforesaid lawless elements have also fielded in the Greater Manila area several of their "Sparrow Units" or "Simbad Units" to undertake liquidation missions against ranking government officials, military personnel and prominent citizens and to further heighten the destructions and depredations already inflicted by them upon our innocent people, all of which are being deliberately done to

sow terror, fear and chaos amongst our population and to make the government look so helpless and incapable of protecting the lives and property of our people;

WHEREAS, in addition to the above-described social disorder, there is also the equally serious disorder in Mindanao and Sulu resulting from the unsettled conflict between certain elements of the Christian and Muslim population of Mindanao and Sulu, between the Christian "Ilagas" and the Muslim "Barracudas", and between our government troops, and certain lawless organizations such as the Mindanao Independence Movement;

WHEREAS, the Mindanao Independence Movement with the active material and financial assistance of foreign political and economic interests, is engaged in an open and unconcealed attempt to establish by violence and force a separate and independent political state out of the islands of Mindanao and Sulu which are historically, politically and by law parts of the territories and within the jurisdiction and sovereignty of the Republic of the Philippines;

WHEREAS, because of the aforesaid disorder resulting from armed clashes, killings, massacres, arsons, rapes, pillages, destruction of whole villages and towns and the inevitable cessation of agricultural and industrial operations, all of which have been brought about by the violence inflicted by the Christians, the Muslims, the "Ilagas", the "Barracudas", and the Mindanao Independence Movement against each other and against our government troops, a great many parts of the islands of Mindanao and Sulu are virtually now in a state of actual war;

WHEREAS, the violent disorder in Mindanao and Sulu has to date resulted in the killing of over 1,000 civilians and about 2,000 armed muslims and christians, not to mention the more than five hundred thousand of injured, displaced and homeless persons as well as the great number of casualties among our government troops, and the paralyzation of the economy of Mindanao and Sulu;

WHEREAS, because of the foregoing acts of armed insurrection, wanton destruction of human lives and property, unabated and unrestrained propaganda attacks against the government and its institutions, instrumentalities, agencies and officials, and the rapidly expanding ranks of the aforesaid lawless elements, and because of the spreading lawlessness and anarchy throughout the land, all of which have prevented the government to exercise its authority, extend to its citizenry the protection of its laws and in general exercise its sovereignty over all of its territories, caused serious demoralization among our people and have made the public apprehensive and fearful, and finally because public order and safety and the security of this nation demand that immediate, swift, decisive and effective action be taken to protect and insure the peace, order and security of the country and its population and to maintain the authority of the government;

WHEREAS, in cases of invasion, insurrection or rebellion or imminent danger thereof, I, as President of the Philippines, have, under the Constitution, three courses of action open to me, namely:
(a) call out the armed forces to suppress the present lawless violence;

(b) suspend the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus to make the arrest and apprehension of these lawless elements easier and more effective; or (c) place the Philippines or any part thereof under martial law;

WHEREAS, I have already utilized the first two courses of action, first, by calling upon the armed forces to suppress the aforesaid lawless violence, committing to that specific job almost 50% of the entire armed forces of the country and creating several task forces for that purpose such as Task Force Saranay, Task Force Palanan, Task Force Isarog, Task Force Pagkakaisa and Task Force Lancaf, and, second, by suspending the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus on August 21, 1971 up to January 11, 1972, but inspite of all that, both courses of action were found inadequate and ineffective to contain, much less solve, the present rebellion and lawlessness in the country as shown by the fact that:

1. The radical left has increased the number and area of operation of its front organizations and has intensified the recruitment and training of new adherents in the urban and rural areas especially from among the youth;
2. The Kabataang Makabayan (KM), the most militant and outspoken front organization of the radical left, has increased the number of its chapters from 200 as of the end of 1970 to 317 as of July 31, 1972 and its membership from 10,000 as of the end of 1970 to 15,000 as of the end of July, 1972, showing very clearly the rapid growth of the

- communist movement in this country;
3. The Samahang Demokratiko Ng Kabataan (SDK), another militant and outspoken front organization of the radical left, has also increased the number of its chapters from an insignificant number at the end of 1970 to 159 as of the end of July, 1972 and has now a membership of some 1,495 highly indoctrinated, intensely committed and almost fanatically devoted individuals;
 4. The New People's Army, the most active and the most violent and ruthless military arm of the radical left, has increased its total strength from an estimated 6,500 (composed of 560 regulars, 1,500 combat support and 4,400 service support) as of January 1, 1972 to about 7,900 (composed of 1,028 regulars, 1,800 combat support and 5,025 service support) as of July 31, 1972, showing a marked increase in its regular troops of over 100% in such a short period of six months;
 5. The establishment of sanctuaries for the insurgents in Isabela, in Zambales, in Camarines Sur, and in some parts of Mindanao, a development heretofore unknown in our campaign against subversion and insurgency in this country;
 6. The disappearance and dropping out of school of some 3,000 high school and college students and who are reported to have joined with the insurgents for training in the handling of firearms and explosives;

7. The bringing and introduction into the country of substantial war material consisting of military hardware and supplies through the MV Karagatan at Digoyo Point, Palanan, Isabela, and the fact that many of these military hardware and supplies are now in the hands of the insurgents and are being used against our government troops;
8. The infiltration and control of the media by persons who are sympathetic to the insurgents and the consequent intensification of their propaganda assault against the government and the military establishment of the government;
9. The formation of the grass-root level of "political power organs", heretofore unknown in the history of the Communist movement in this country, composed of Barrio Organizing Committees (BOCs) to mobilize the barrio people for active involvement in the revolution; the Barrio Revolutionary Committees (BRCs) to act as "local government" in barrios considered as CPP/NPA bailiwicks; the Workers Organizing Committees (WOCs) to organize workers from all sectors; the School Organizing Committees (SOCs) to conduct agitation and propaganda activities and help in the expansion of front groups among the studentry; and the Community Organizing Committees (COCs) which operate in the urban areas in the same manner as the BOCs.

WHEREAS, the rebellion and armed action undertaken by these lawless elements of the communist and other armed aggrupations

organized to overthrow the Republic of the Philippines by armed violence and force have assumed the magnitude of an actual state of war against our people and the Republic of the Philippines;

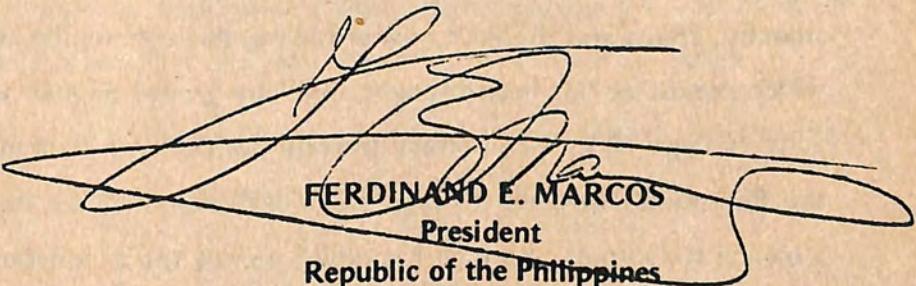
NOW, THEREFORE, I, FERDINAND E. MARCOS, President of the Philippines, by virtue of the powers vested upon me by Article VII, Section 10, Paragraph (2) of the Constitution, do hereby place the entire Philippines as defined in Article I, Section 1 of the Constitution under martial law and, in my capacity as their commander-in-chief, do hereby command the armed forces of the Philippines, to maintain law and order throughout the Philippines, prevent or suppress all forms of lawless violence as well as any act of insurrection or rebellion and to enforce obedience to all the laws and decrees, orders and regulations promulgated by me personally or upon my direction.

In addition, I do hereby order that all persons presently detained, as well as all others who may hereafter be similarly detained for the crimes of insurrection or rebellion, and all other crimes and offenses committed in furtherance or on the occasion thereof, or incident thereto, or in connection therewith, for crimes against national security and the law of nations, crimes against public order, crimes involving usurpation of authority, rank, title and improper use of names, uniforms and insignia, crimes committed by public officers, and for such other crimes as will be enumerated in Orders that I shall subsequently promulgate, as well as crimes as a consequence of any violation of any decree, order or regulation promulgated by me personally or promulgated upon my direction shall be kept under detention until otherwise ordered released by me

or by my duly designated representative.

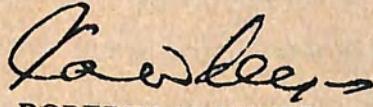
IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Republic of the Philippines to be affixed.

Done in the City of Manila, this 21st day of September, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and seventy two.



FERDINAND E. MARCOS
President
Republic of the Philippines

By the President:



ROBERTO V. REYES
Acting Executive Secretary

General Order No. 1

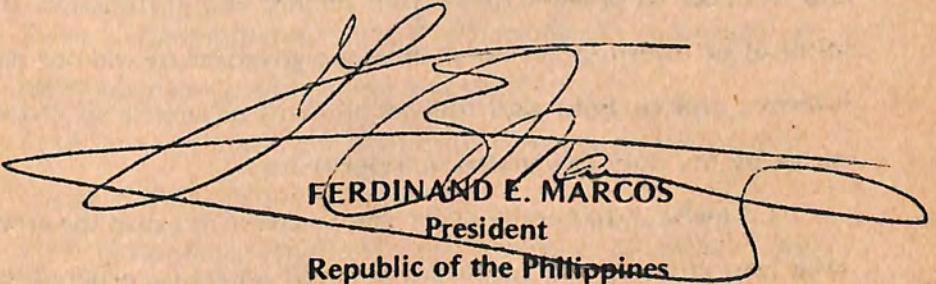
WHEREAS, martial law has been declared under Proclamation No. 1081 dated Sept. 21, 1972 and is now in effect throughout the land;

WHEREAS, martial law has been declared because of wanton destruction of lives and property, widespread lawlessness and anarchy, chaos and disorder now prevailing throughout the country, which condition has been brought about by groups of men who are actively engaged in a conspiracy to seize political and state power in the Philippines in order to take over the Government by force and violence the extent of which has now assumed the proportion of an actual war against our people their legitimate Government; and

WHEREAS, it is imperative for the undersigned President of the Philippines to assume greater and more effective control over the entire Government, to have the broadest latitude and discretion in dealing with the affairs of the nation, and to exercise extraordinary powers in my capacity as commander-in-chief of all the armed forces of the Philippines in order to enable me to restore within the shortest possible time and thereafter to maintain the stability of the nation and to safeguard the integrity and security of the Philippines and to insure the tranquility of its inhabitants, by suppressing lawlessness and all subversive, seditious, rebellious and insurrectionary activities throughout the land, with all the resources and means at my command, and by adopting such other measures as I may deem necessary and expedient to take to contain and resolve the existing national emergency and for the interest of the public:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Ferdinand E. Marcos, President of the Philippines, by virtue of the powers vested in me by the Constitution as Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of the Philippines, do hereby proclaim that I shall govern the nation and direct the operation of the entire Government, including all its agencies and instrumentalities, in my capacity and shall exercise all the powers and prerogatives appurtenant and incident to my position as such Commander-in-Chief of all the armed forces of the Philippines.

Done in the City of Manila, this 22nd day of September in the year of our Lord, nineteen hundred and seventy-two.



FERDINAND E. MARCOS

President

Republic of the Philippines

GENERAL ORDER NO. 2-A

Pursuant to Proclamation Order No. 1081, dated September 21, 1972, and in my capacity as Commander-in-Chief of all the Armed Forces of the Philippines, I hereby order you as Secretary of National Defense to forthwith arrest or cause the arrest and take into your custody the individuals named in the attached lists for being participants or for having given aid and comfort in the conspiracy to seize political and state power in the country and to take over the government by force, the extent of which has now assumed the proportion of an actual war against our people and our legitimate government and in order to prevent them from further committing acts that are inimical or injurious to our people, the government and our national interest, and to hold said individuals until otherwise so ordered by me or by my duly designated representative.

Likewise, I do hereby order you to arrest or cause the arrest and take into custody and to hold them until otherwise ordered released by me or by my duly designated representative:

1. Such persons as may have committed crimes and offenses in furtherance or on the occasion of or incident to or in connection with the crimes of insurrection or rebellion as defined in Articles 134 to 138 of the Revised Penal Code, and other crimes against public order as defined in Articles 146, 147, 148, 149, 151, 153, 154, 155, and 156 of the same Code;

2. Such persons who may have committed crimes against national security and the law of nations, as enumerated and defined in Title I of the Revised Penal Code;
3. Such persons who may have committed the crime of usurpation of authority and allied crimes as defined in Articles 177 to 179 of the Revised Penal Code;
4. Such persons as may have committed the crimes of kidnapping, robbery, carnapping, smuggling, gun-running, trafficking in prohibited drugs and hijacking;
5. Such persons who may be engaged in price manipulation to the prejudice of the public or who may have committed fraud to the prejudice of the public especially in the sale of essential prime commodities and supplies;
6. Such persons who may have evaded the payment of their tax obligations to the government;
7. Such government employees who may have committed the crime of bribery and other corrupt practices as defined in the Revised Penal Code, to include those corrupt practices as defined in Republic Act 3019, otherwise known as "The Anti-Graft and Corrupt Practices Act ;"
8. Such persons who may have committed crimes as public officers as enumerated and defined in Articles 204 to 208 of the Revised Penal Code;
9. Such persons who may have committed crimes against

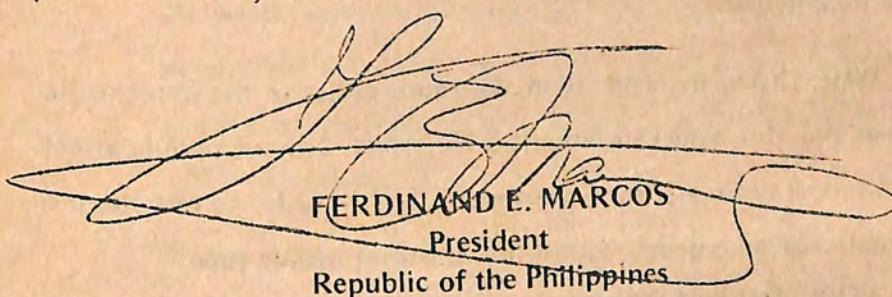
public morals as defined under Title Six, Chapter One and Chapter Two of the Revised Penal Code;

10. Such persons who may have committed the crimes of forgeries as defined in Articles 161, 162, 163, 166, 167, 168, 171, 172 and 173 of the Revised Penal Code;
11. Such persons who may have committed frauds as enumerated and defined in Articles 185, 186, 187, 188 and 189 of the Revised Penal Code;
12. Such persons who may have committed crimes relative to opium and other prohibited drugs as enumerated and defined in Articles 190 to 194 of the Revised Penal Code;
13. Such persons who may have committed frauds and illegal exactions and transactions as enumerated and defined in Articles 213, 215 and 216 of the Revised Penal Code;
14. Such persons who may have committed the crimes of malversation of public funds and property as enumerated and defined in Articles 217, 218, 220 and 221 of the Revised Penal Code;
15. Such public officers who may have committed crimes of infidelity as enumerated and defined in Articles 223, 225, 226, 227, 228 and 229 of the Revised Penal Code;
16. Such persons who may have committed crimes against liberty as enumerated and defined in Articles 267 and 268 of the Revised Penal Code; and

17. Such persons who may have committed violations of Republic Act No. 6425, otherwise known as "The Dangerous Drugs Act of 1972;"
18. Such persons who may have committed crimes defined in Republic Act No. 3553, otherwise known as the "Law on Deadly Arrow;" and
19. Such persons who may have violated any decree or order promulgated by me personally or promulgated upon my direction.

This Order amends General Order No. 2, dated September 22, 1972.

Done in the City of Manila, this 26th day of September, in the year of our Lord, nineteen hundred and seventy-two.



FERDINAND E. MARCOS
President
Republic of the Philippines

General Order No. 3

WHEREAS, martial law having been declared under Proclamation No. 1081 dated Sept. 21, 1972 and is now in effect throughout the land;

WHEREAS, martial law, having been declared because of wanton destruction of lives and property, widespread lawlessness and anarchy, and chaos and disorder now prevailing throughout the country, which condition had been brought about by groups of men who are actively engaged in a criminal conspiracy to seize political and state power in the Philippines in order to take over the Government by force and violence, the extent of which has now assumed the proportion of an actual war against our people and their legitimate Government, and;

WHEREAS, in order to make more effective the implementation of the aforesaid Proclamation No. 1081 without unduly affecting the operations of the Government, and in order to end the present national emergency within the shortest possible time;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Ferdinand E. Marcos, Commander-in-Chief of all the Armed Forces of the Philippines, and pursuant to Proclamation No. 1081 dated Sept. 21, 1972, do hereby order that henceforth all executive departments, bureaus, offices, agencies and instrumentalities of the National Government, government-owned or controlled corporations, as well as all governments of all the provinces, cities, municipalities and barrios throughout the land shall continue to function under their present officers and employees and in

accordance with existing laws, until otherwise ordered by me or by my duly designated representative.

I do hereby further order that the Judiciary shall continue to function in accordance with its present organization and personnel, and shall try and decide in accordance with existing laws all criminal and civil cases, except the following cases:

1. Those involving the validity, legality or constitutionality of any decree, order or acts issued, promulgated or performed by me or by my duly designated representative pursuant to Proclamation No. 1081, dated Sept. 21, 1972.
2. Those involving the validity, legality or constitutionality of any rules, orders or acts issued, promulgated or performed by public servants pursuant to decrees, orders, rules and regulations issued and promulgated by me or by my duly designated representative pursuant to Proclamation No. 1081, dated Sept. 21, 1972.
3. Those involving crimes against national security and the law of nations.
4. Those involving crimes against the fundamental laws of the State.
5. Those involving crimes against public order.
6. Those crimes involving usurpation of authority, rank, title, and improper use of names, uniforms, and insignia.
7. Those involving crimes committed by public officers.

Done in the City of Manila, this 22nd day of September, in the
year of our Lord, nineteen hundred and seventy-two.

FERDINAND E. MARCOS
President
Republic of the Philippines

GENERAL ORDER NO. 3-A

Sub-paragraph 1 of the second paragraph of the dispositive portion of General Order No. 3, dated September 22, 1972, is hereby amended to read as follows:

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

1. Those involving the validity, legality, or constitutionality of Proclamation No. 1081, dated September 21, 1972, or of any decree, order or acts issued, promulgated or performed by me or by my duly designated representative pursuant thereto.

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

Done in the City of Manila, this 24th day of September, in the
year of our Lord, nineteen hundred and seventy-two.

FERDINAND E. MARCOS
President
Republic of the Philippines

General Order No. 4

WHEREAS, Proclamation No. 1081, dated Sept. 21, 1972, declaring a state of martial law throughout the land was issued because of wanton destruction of lives and property, widespread lawlessness and anarchy, and chaos and disorder now prevailing throughout the country, which condition has been the intended consequence of the activities of groups of men now actively engaged in a criminal conspiracy to seize political and state power in the Philippines and to take over the Government by force and violence the extent of which has now assumed the proportion of an actual war against our people and their legitimate Government;

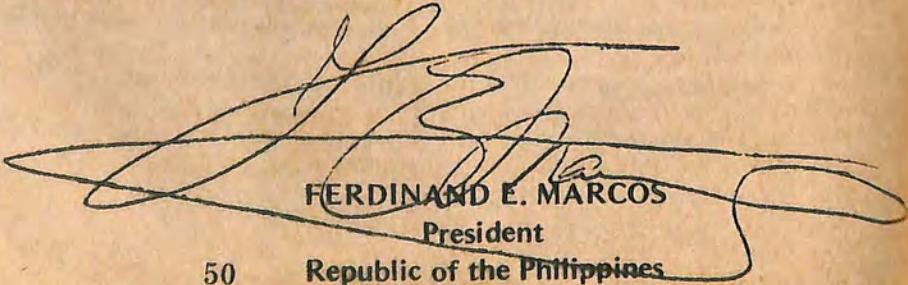
WHEREAS, terroristic activities, assassination of innocent citizens and leaders of our society, arsons and deliberate destructions of public and private property as well as military installations and vital public facilities and services, illegal and tumultuous assemblies designed to generate hate against our legitimate Government and its duly constituted authorities, and lootings and robberies, are going on unabated especially during nighttime due to the mounting efforts of those radical and lawless elements who are now actively challenging and defying the Government through actual military confrontation; and

WHEREAS, it is necessary to restrict the movement of our inhabitants during certain hours of the day in order to prevent unnecessary loss of lives or injury to persons as well as the deliberate and wanton destruction of property and the disruption of essential

public facilities and services through sabotage, arson and other similar destructive means, and in order furthermore to make more effective the implementation and enforcement of the martial law declared in and by virtue of Proclamation No. 1081 dated Sept. 21, 1972.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Ferdinand E. Marcos, Commander-in-Chief of all the Armed Forces of the Philippines, pursuant to the aforesaid Proclamation No. 1081 dated Sept. 21, 1972, do hereby order that a curfew be maintained and enforced throughout the Philippines between the hours of twelve midnight and four o'clock in the morning and that between these hours and during the effectivity of this order no person in the Philippines shall be allowed to move about outside his or her residence unless he or she is authorized in writing to do so by the military commander-in-charge of his or her area of residence, and that any person who violates this order shall be arrested and forthwith taken into custody and kept within the premises of the nearest military camp and shall be released not later than twelve o'clock noon following the day of his or her apprehension unless there are valid and compelling reasons or ground for his or her continued detention in which case he or she shall be transferred to and kept in the nearest prison camp.

Done in the City of Manila, this 22nd day of September, in the year of our Lord, nineteen hundred and seventy-two.



FERDINAND E. MARCOS

President

Republic of the Philippines

General Order No. 5

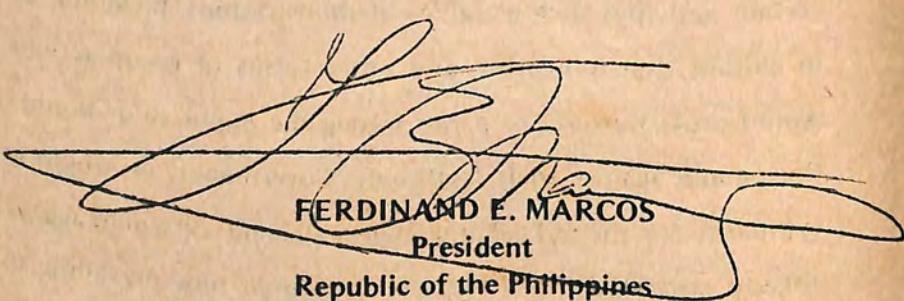
WHEREAS, Proclamation No. 1081 dated Sept. 21, 1972, was issued by me because of a grave national emergency now prevailing throughout the country which has been brought about by the activities of groups of men now actively engaged in a criminal conspiracy to seize political power and state power in the Philippines in order to take over the Government by force and violence, the extent of which has now assumed the proportion of an actual war against our people and their legitimate Government; and

WHEREAS, in order to restore the tranquility and stability of the nation in the quickest possible manner, it is necessary to prohibit the inhabitants of the country from doing certain acts or undertaking certain activities such as rallies, demonstrations, picketing or strikes in certain vital industries, and other forms of group actions which would cause hysteria or panic among the populace or would incense the people against their legitimate Government, or would generate sympathy for the radical and lawless element, or would aggravate the already critical political and social turmoil now prevailing throughout the land;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Ferdinand E. Marcos, Commander-in-Chief of all the Armed Forces of the Philippines, and pursuant to Proclamation No. 1081 dated Sept. 21, 1972, do hereby order that henceforth and until otherwise ordered by me or by my duly designated representative, all rallies, demonstrations and other forms of group actions by persons within the geographical limits of the Philip-

pines, including strikes and picketing in vital industries such as in companies engaged in the manufacture or processing as well as in the distribution of fuel gas, gasoline, and fuel or lubricating oil, in companies engaged in the production or processing of essential commodities or products for exports, and in companies engaged in banking of any kind, as well as in hospitals and in schools and colleges, are strictly prohibited and any person violating this order shall forthwith be arrested and taken into custody and held for the duration of the national emergency or until he or she is otherwise ordered released by me or by my duly designated representative.

Done in the City of Manila, this 22nd day of September, in the year of our Lord, nineteen hundred and seventy-two.



FERDINAND E. MARCOS
President
Republic of the Philippines

General Order No. 6

WHEREAS, Proclamation No. 1081, dated September 21, 1972, declaring a state of martial law throughout the land was issued because of wanton destruction of lives and property, widespread lawlessness and anarchy, and chaos and disorder now prevailing throughout the country, which condition has been the intended consequences of the activities of groups of men now actively engaged in criminal conspiracy to seize political and state power in the Philippines and to take over the Government by force and violence the extent of which has now assumed the proportion of an actual war against our people and their legitimate Government;

WHEREAS, terroristic activities, assassination of innocent citizens and leaders of our society are going on unabated due to the mounting efforts of those radical and lawless elements who are now actively challenging and defying the Government through actual military confrontation; and

WHEREAS, in order to restore the tranquility and stability of the nation and secure the people from violence, injuries and loss of lives in the quickest possible manner and time, it is necessary to prohibit the inhabitants of the country from keeping any firearm without a permit duly and legally issued for that purpose as well as to prohibit the carrying of such firearm outside the residence of the duly licensed holder thereof;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Ferdinand E. Marcos, Commander-in-Chief of all the Armed Forces of the Philippines, and pursuant to Proclamation No. 1081 dated September 21, 1972, do hereby order that henceforth and until otherwise ordered by me or by my duly designated representative, no person shall keep, possess or carry outside of his residence any firearm unless such person is duly authorized to keep, possess or carry any such firearm and any person violating this order shall forthwith be arrested and taken into custody and held for the duration of the emergency unless ordered released by me or by my duly designated representative.

Done in the City of Manila, this 22nd day of September in the year of our Lord, nineteen hundred and seventy-two.



FERDINAND E. MARCOS
President
Republic of the Philippines

General Order No. 7

WHEREAS, Proclamation No. 1081, dated September 21, 1972, declaring a state of martial law throughout the land was issued because of wanton destruction of lives and property, widespread lawlessness and anarchy, and chaos and disorder now prevailing throughout the country, which condition has been the intended consequences of the activities of groups of men now actively engaged in a criminal conspiracy to seize political and state power in the Philippines and to take over the Government by force and violence the extent of which has now assumed the proportion of an actual war against our people and their legitimate Government;

WHEREAS, terroristic activities, assassinations of innocent citizens and leaders of our society are going on unabated due to the mounting efforts of these radical and lawless elements who are now actively challenging and defying the Government through actual military confrontations; and

WHEREAS, in order to restore the tranquility and stability of the nation and secure the people from violence, injuries and loss of lives in the quickest possible manner and time, it is necessary to prohibit the inhabitants of the country from keeping any firearm without a license duly and legally issued for that purpose as well as to prohibit the carrying of such firearm outside the residence of the duly licensed holder thereof;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, FERDINAND E. MARCOS, Commander-in-Chief of all the Armed Forces of the Philippines, and pur-

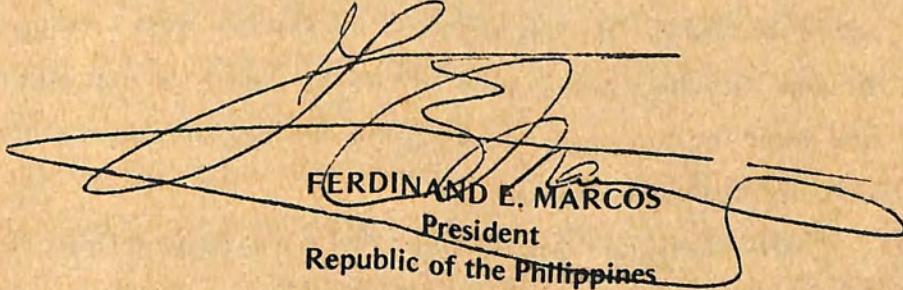
suant to Proclamation No. 1081, dated September 21, 1972 and General Order No. 6, dated September 22, 1972, do hereby order that:

1. Only officers and men of the Armed Forces of the Philippines and police officers in the actual performance of official mission or duty shall be allowed to carry firearms outside residence;
2. Guards of private security agencies and public or private corporations or firms are authorized to carry their duly licensed firearms only from the premises or the offices of such agencies, corporations or firms to their place of work and return. Security guards should not carry firearms higher than 12 gauge shotguns, caliber .22 rifles or caliber .38 pistols or revolvers. In no case should these firearms be carried outside the afore-mentioned places. Security agencies shall establish a depository of firearms within their offices and in the premises of places of work of their guards. All high-powered long firearms of private security agencies and company guards must be deposited with the Firearms and Explosives Unit, Philippine Constabulary, or the nearest Provincial Headquarters.
3. Likewise, private corporations and individuals other than members of the Armed Forces of the Philippines and of the city or municipal police forces who are in possession of high-powered long firearms, whether licensed or unlicensed, are required to deposit the same with the Firearms and Explosives Unit of the Philippine Constabulary or with the nearest Provincial Headquarters.
4. All firearms under the custody of the Bureau of Customs

and/or Bureau of Posts as well as those under the custody of clerks of courts the criminal cases involving which are already terminated shall be turned over to the Firearms and Explosives Unit of the Philippine Constabulary or to the nearest Provincial Headquarters.

5. The Chief of Constabulary shall prescribe regulations to implement this Order.

Done in the City of Manila, this 23rd day of September in the year of our Lord, nineteen hundred and seventy-two.



FERDINAND E. MARCOS
President
Republic of the Philippines

GENERAL ORDER NO. 7-A

WHEREAS, Proclamation No. 1081, dated September 21, 1972, declaring a state of martial law throughout the land was issued for reasons therein mentioned;

WHEREAS, by virtue of the said Proclamation No. 1081 and in order to restore the tranquility and stability of the nation and secure the people from violence, injuries and loss of lives in the quickest possible manner and time, General Order No. 6 dated September 22, 1972, and General Order No. 7, dated September 23, 1972, were issued to prohibit the inhabitants of the country from keeping any firearm without a license duly and legally issued for that purpose, and from the carrying of such firearm outside the residence of the duly licensed holder thereof;

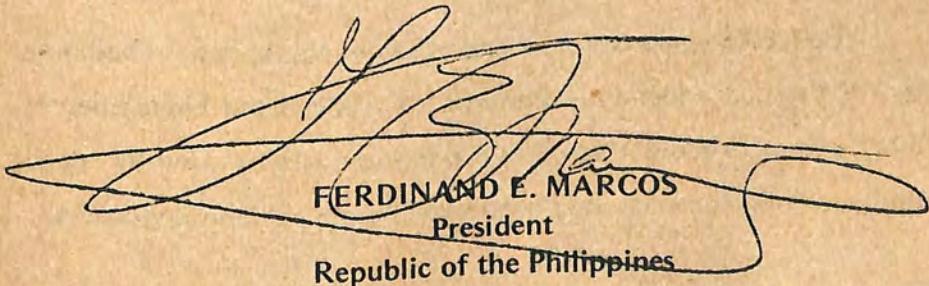
WHEREAS, said General Order No. 6 and General Order No. 7 do not exempt certain officials of the Department of Justice who are charged with and/or involved in the enforcement of law and order and/or the administration of criminal justice throughout the land;

WHEREAS, in order that the said officials can perform effectively their functions and duties, it is necessary that they be allowed to carry firearms outside residence;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, FERDINAND E. MARCOS, Commander-in-Chief of all the Armed Forces of the Philippines, and pursuant to Proclamation No. 1081 dated September 21, 1972, General Order No. 6 dated September 22, 1972 and General Order No. 7 dated September 23, 1972, do hereby order that:

1. Agents of the National Bureau of Investigation shall be allowed to carry firearms outside residence while in the actual performance of official mission or duty;
2. Guards of the Bureau of Prisons and of provincial and city jails are authorized to carry their duly licensed firearms only within the premises of the prison or jail in which they are actually on guard duty, and/or while escorting prisoners therefrom to offices of provincial/city fiscals or to military tribunals or civil courts in compliance with subpoena issued for the purpose, and return.
3. The Chief of the Constabulary shall prescribe regulations as he may deem necessary for the effective implementation of this Order.

Done in the City of Manila, this 30th day of September in the Year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and seventy two.



FERDINAND E. MARCOS
President
Republic of the Philippines

General Order No. 8

WHEREAS, martial law has been declared under Proclamation No. 1081 dated September 21, 1972 and is now in effect throughout the land;

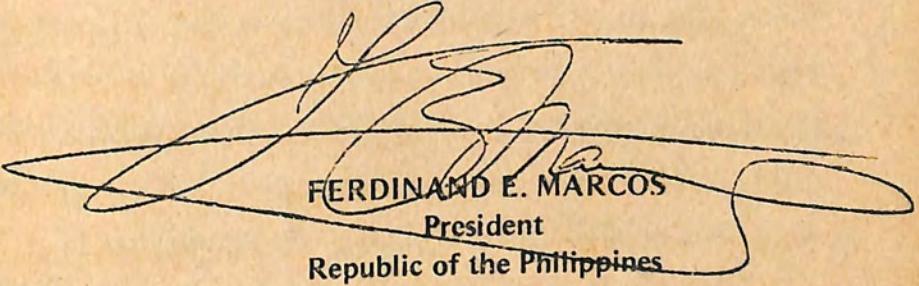
WHEREAS, martial law having been declared because of wanton destruction of lives and property, widespread lawlessness and anarchy, and chaos and disorder now prevailing throughout the country, which condition has been brought about by groups of men who are actively engaged in a criminal conspiracy to seize political and state power in the Philippines in order to take over the Government by force and violence, the extent of which has now assumed the proportion of an actual war against our people and their legitimate Government, and;

WHEREAS, pursuant to General Order No. 3, dated September 22, 1972 issued under Proclamation No. 1081 dated September 21, 1972, I have ordered that certain criminal cases be tried by special military tribunals which may be created by me or upon my orders;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Ferdinand E. Marcos, Commander-in-Chief of all the Armed Forces of the Philippines, and pursuant to Proclamation No. 1081 dated September 21, 1972, do hereby order that henceforth the Chief of Staff, Armed Forces of the Philippines

is empowered to create military tribunals to try and decide cases of military personnel and such other cases as may be referred to them.

Done in the City of Manila, this 27th day of September, in the year of our Lord, nineteen hundred and seventy-two.



FERDINAND E. MARCOS
President
Republic of the Philippines

General Order No. 9

WHEREAS, martial law has been declared under Proclamation No. 1081, dated September 21, 1972, and is now in effect throughout the country;

WHEREAS, in order to restore tranquility and stability and protect the people from violence, injuries and loss of lives appropriate measures have been taken and are being undertaken by the forces of Government upon my orders, pursuant to Proclamation No. 1081, dated September 21, 1972, and in my capacity as Commander-in-Chief of all the Armed Forces of the Philippines;

WHEREAS, in promulgating Proclamation No. 1081, dated September 21, 1972, and the General Orders and Instructions issued and to be issued in connection thereto, it is likewise my purpose to prevent the commission of acts or the occurrence of incidents that are or may hereafter be inimical or injurious to the national interest;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, FERDINAND E. MARCOS, President of the Philippines, by virtue of the powers vested in me by the Constitution as Commander-in-Chief of all the Armed Forces of the Philippines, and pursuant to Proclamation No. 1081, dated September 21, 1972, do hereby order that ample, continuing measures be immediately taken, that would ensure that, in the course of the strict enforcement of the Orders, Decrees and Instructions, issued or to be issued in pursuance of Proclamation No. 1081, dated September 21, 1972, no abuse is committed upon the person and/or property of any foreigner visiting lawfully in the country.

I do hereby further order the Secretary of National Defense to cause the promulgation of guidelines/regulations to implement this General Order.

Done in the City of Manila, this 28th day of September, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and seventy two.



FERDINAND E. MARCOS
President
Republic of the Philippines

General Order No. 10

WHEREAS, martial law has been declared under Proclamation No. 1081 dated September 21, 1972 and is now in effect throughout the land;

WHEREAS, the officers and men of the Armed Forces of the Philippines, more than any other body of government personnel, have been called upon to carry and are now carrying a great share of the grave burden of suppressing the activities of groups of men actively engaged in a criminal conspiracy to seize political and state power in the Philippines, and of eradicating widespread lawlessness, anarchy, disorder and wanton destruction of lives and property now prevailing throughout the country;

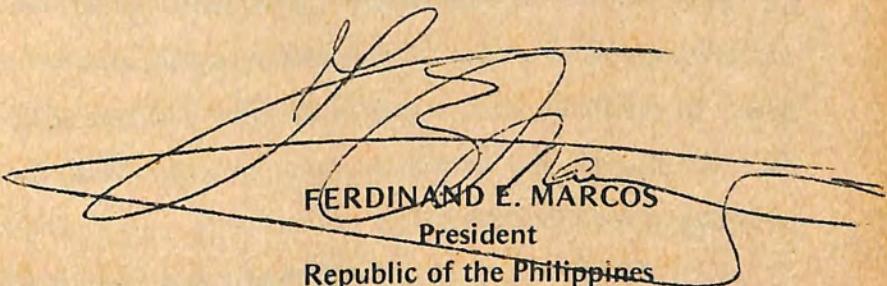
WHEREAS, it is necessary to enhance and keep at a high level the morale and efficiency of the officers and men of the Armed Forces of the Philippines while they are thus engaged in the serious and delicate tasks aforementioned:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, FERDINAND E. MARCOS, President of the Philippines, by virtue of the powers vested in me by the Constitution as Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of the Philippines, and pursuant to Proclamation No. 1081 dated September 21, 1972, and General Order No. 1, dated September 22, 1972, do hereby authorize and prescribe the following increased rates of monthly quarters allowance for enlisted personnel of the Armed Forces of the Philippines effective October 1, 1972:

Master Sergeant (or CPO) P100.00

Technical Sergeant (or PO1)	100.00
Staff Sergeant (or PO2)	90.00
Sergeant (or PO3)	90.00
Corporal (or Seaman 1 C1)	80.00
Private First Class (or Seaman 2 C1)	80.00
Private (or Apprentice Seaman)	80.00

Done in the City of Manila, this 30th day of September in the
year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and seventy two.



FERDINAND E. MARCOS
President
Republic of the Philippines

GENERAL ORDER NO. 11

WHEREAS, martial law has been declared under Proclamation No. 1081 dated September 21, 1972 and is now in effect throughout the land;

WHEREAS, the officers and men of the Armed Forces of the Philippines, more than any other body of government personnel, have been called upon to carry and are now carrying a great share of the grave burden of suppressing the activities of groups of men actively engaged in a criminal conspiracy to seize political and state power in the Philippines, and of eradicating widespread lawlessness, anarchy, disorder and wanton destruction of lives and property now prevailing throughout the country;

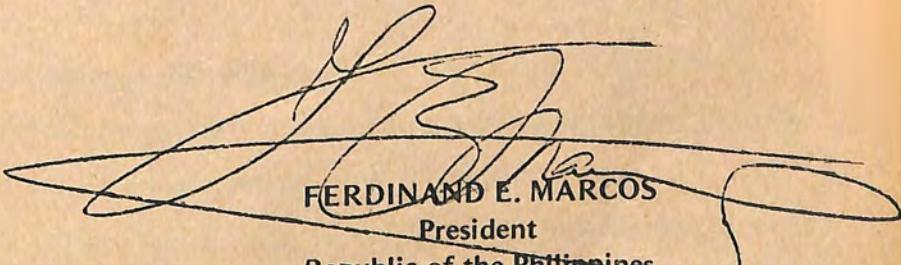
WHEREAS, it is necessary to enhance and keep at a high level the morale and efficiency of the officers and men of the Armed Forces of the Philippines while they are thus engaged in the serious and delicate tasks aforementioned:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, FERDINAND E. MARCOS, President of the Philippines, by virtue of the powers vested in me by the Constitution as Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of the Philippines, and pursuant to Proclamation No. 1081 dated September 21, 1972, and General Order No. 1, dated September 22, 1972, do hereby authorize and prescribe the following increased rates of monthly base pay for commissioned officers of the Armed Forces of the Philippines, effective October 1, 1972, provided, that the rates of pay hereunder prescribed shall not be the basis of retirement gratuity

or pension for all military personnel who were retired prior to the effective date of this order:

Second Lieutenant (or Ensign)	P370.00
First Lieutenant (or LT JG)	450.00
Captain (or Lt SG)	550.00
Major (or LCDR)	700.00
Lieutenant Colonel (or Commander)	900.00
Colonel (or Captain, PN)	1,100.00
Brigadier General (or Commodore)	1,300.00
Major General (or Rear Admiral)	1,500.00
General (or Chief of Staff)	2,000.00

Done in the City of Manila, this 30th day of September in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and seventy two.



FERDINAND E. MARCOS
President
Republic of the Philippines

GENERAL ORDER NO. 12

WHEREAS, martial law has been declared under Proclamation No. 1081 dated September 21, 1972 and is now in effect throughout the land;

WHEREAS, martial law having been declared because of wanton destruction of lives and property, widespread lawlessness and anarchy, and chaos and disorder now prevailing throughout the country, which condition has been brought about by groups of men who are actively engaged in a criminal conspiracy to seize political and state power in the Philippines in order to take over the Government by force and violence, the extent of which has now assumed the proportion of an actual war against our people and their legitimate Government, and;

WHEREAS, pursuant to General Order No. 3, dated September 22, 1972 issued under Proclamation No. 1081 dated September 21, 1972, I have ordered that certain criminal cases shall not be heard and decided by civil courts;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Ferdinand E. Marcos, Commander-in-Chief of all the Armed Forces of the Philippines, and pursuant to Proclamation No. 1081 dated September 21, 1972, do hereby order that the military tribunals authorized to be constituted under General Order No. 8 dated September 27, 1972 shall try and decide

the following cases exclusive of the civil courts, unless otherwise provided hereunder:

1. Those involving crimes against national security and the laws of nations as defined and penalized in the Revised Penal Code.
2. Those constituting violations of the Anti-Subversion Law as defined and penalized in Republic Act No. 1700.
3. Those constituting violations of the Law on Espionage as defined and penalized in Commonwealth Act No. 616.
4. Those constituting violations of the Hijacking Law as defined and penalized in Republic Act No. 6235.
5. Those involving crimes against the fundamental laws of the State as defined and penalized in the Revised Penal Code, if committed by members of the Armed Forces of the Philippines.
6. Those involving certain crimes against public order as defined and penalized under the Revised Penal Code, namely:
 - a. Rebellion or insurrection (Art. 134)
 - b. Conspiracy and proposal to commit rebellion or insurrection (Art. 136)
 - c. Disloyalty of public officers or employees (Art. 137)
 - d. Inciting rebellion or insurrection (Art. 138)
 - e. Sedition (Art. 139)
 - f. Conspiracy to commit sedition (Art. 141)
 - g. Inciting sedition (Art. 142)
 - h. Illegal assemblies (Art. 146)
 - i. Illegal associations (Art. 147)

7. Those involving other crimes committed in furtherance or on the occasion of or incident to or in connection with the crimes of insurrection or rebellion.

8. Those involving crimes constituting violations of the Law on Firearms and Explosives found in the Revised Administrative Code and other existing laws.

9. Those involving crimes on usurpation of authority, rank, title, and improper use of names, uniforms and insignia as defined and penalized in the Revised Penal Code, including those penalized under Republic Act No. 493.

10. Those involving certain crimes committed by public officers as defined and penalized under the Revised Penal Code, provided that civil courts and military tribunals shall have concurrent jurisdiction thereon if the accused is a civilian, namely:

- a. Knowingly rendering unjust judgment (Art. 204)
- b. Judgment rendered thru negligence (Art. 205)
- c. Unjust interlocutory order (Art. 206)
- d. Malicious delay in the administration of justice (Art. 207)
- e. Prosecution of offenses, negligence and tolerance (Art. 208)
- f. Direct bribery (Art. 210)
- g. Indirect bribery (Art. 211)
- h. Corruption of public officials (Art. 212)
- i. Frauds against the public treasury and similar offenses (Art. 213)
- j. Prohibited transactions (Art. 215)

- k. Possession of prohibited interest by a public officer (Art. 216)
- l. Malversation of public funds or property (Art. 217)
- m. Failure of accountable officer to render accounts (Art. 218)
- n. Illegal use of public funds or property (Art. 220)
- o. Failure to make delivery of public funds or property (Art. 221)
- p. Conniving with or consenting to evasion (Art. 223)
- q. Removal, concealment or destruction of documents (Art. 226)
- r. Officer breaking seal (Art. 227)
- s. Opening of closed documents (Art. 228)
- t. Revelation of secrets by an officer (Art. 229)

11. Those constituting violations of the Anti-Graft and Corrupt Practices Law as defined and penalized in Republic Act No. 3019: Provided, that the civil courts shall exercise concurrent jurisdiction with the military tribunals if the accused is a civilian.

12. Those constituting violations of Republic Act No. 6425, otherwise known as "The Dangerous Drugs Act of 1972", provided that civil courts and military tribunals shall have concurrent jurisdiction thereon if the accused is a civilian.

13. Violations of all decrees, orders and regulations promulgated by me personally or upon my direction pursuant to Proclamation No. 1081 dated September 21, 1972.

14. Those involving crimes committed by officers and enlisted personnel of the Armed Forces of the Philippines on the occasion of, in relation to or as a consequence of the enforcement or execution of Proclamation No. 1081 dated September 21, 1972 or of any decree, order and regulation issued or promulgated by me personally or by my duly designated representative, pursuant thereto.

In cases under Nos. 10, 11 and 12 above where jurisdiction is concurrent between civil courts and military tribunals, the court or tribunal that first assumes jurisdiction shall exercise it to the exclusion of all others.

Transitory Provisions.—

1. Cases now pending in civil courts, whether or not there has been arraignment, shall be tried and decided by said civil courts except criminal cases involving subversion, sedition, insurrection or rebellion and those committed in furtherance of, on the occasion of, incident to or in connection with the commission of said crimes which shall be transferred to military tribunals.

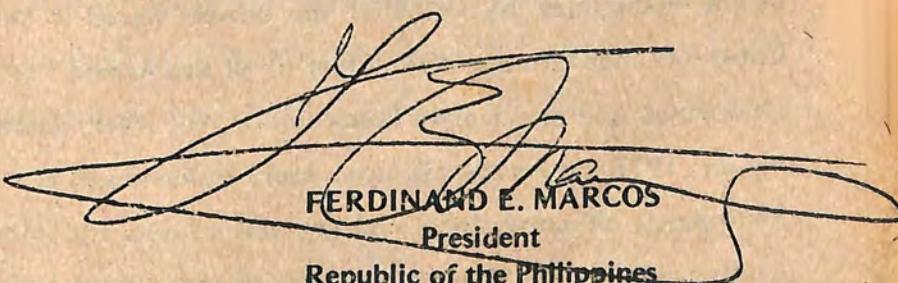
2. Cases filed on or before September 22, 1972 (when General Order No. 3 was promulgated) with the offices of City or Provincial Fiscals or the courts for preliminary investigation except cases involving subversion, sedition, insurrection or rebellion, shall be investigated by the City or Provincial Fiscals or the Judges concerned, and the corresponding information shall be filed in the proper civil courts. Cases involving subversion, sedition, insurrection or rebellion shall immediately be forwarded to the military tribunals

through the Office of the Judge Advocate General, Armed Forces of the Philippines.

3. Cases involving crimes within the exclusive jurisdiction of military courts, which are filed after September 22, 1972 with the offices of City or Provincial Fiscals or the courts for preliminary investigation, shall be investigated by the City or Provincial Fiscals or the Judges concerned, but the corresponding information will be filed with military tribunals.

This General Order accordingly modifies General Order No. 3 dated September 22, 1972 issued pursuant to Proclamation No. 1081 dated September 21, 1972. General Order No. 2-A dated September 26, 1972 shall remain in force.

Done in the City of Manila, this 30th day of September, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and seventy-two.



FERDINAND E. MARCOS

President

Republic of the Philippines

GENERAL ORDER NO. 13

WHEREAS, martial law has been declared under Proclamation No. 1081, dated September 21, 1972, and is now in effect throughout the entire country;

WHEREAS, one of the objectives of the proclamation of martial law is to effect social, economic and political reforms, and thus bring about the transformation of a New Society in our country, a Society infused with a profound sense of discipline and order;

WHEREAS, every citizen and resident of the Philippines should participate in bringing about these changes;

WHEREAS, it is also the duty of every citizen and resident of the Philippines to keep his environment or surroundings clean and wholesome;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, FERDINAND E. MARCOS, President of the Philippines, by virtue of the powers vested in me by the Constitution as Commander-in-Chief of all the Armed Forces of the Philippines, and pursuant to Proclamation No. 1081, dated September 21, 1972, do hereby call upon every resident and citizen of the Philippines, all universities, colleges and schools and other similar institutions, private as well as public; all commercial and industrial establishments, hotels, restaurants, hospitals, cinemahouses, public markets, transportation companies, and all establishments of any kind, to undertake the cleaning of their own surroundings, their yards and gardens, as well as the canals, roads or streets in their immediate premises.

Towards this end, it is hereby prohibited for anyone to throw garbage in public places, such as roads, canals, esteros or parks.

I expect everyone to cooperate in this project to clean our surroundings.

I hold everyone responsible for his own surroundings, and should anybody fail to comply with his obligations under this General Order, the Government will undertake the cleaning of his premises at his own expense.

The owners of idle lots in the Greater Manila Area are expected to keep these idle lots clean. In the event of their failure or inability to comply with this obligation, the Government will undertake the cleaning of the lot at the owner's expense, and the Government may further utilize the land for its food production program.

I order the Secretary of Public Works, Transportation and Communications to supervise the implementation of this campaign.

Done in the City of Manila this 30th day of September, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and seventy-two.



FERDINAND E. MARCOS
President
Republic of the Philippines

GENERAL ORDER NO. 15

WHEREAS, one of the objectives for the issuance of Proclamation No. 1081, dated September 21, 1972, placing the entire country under martial law, is to effect social, economic and political reforms, and thus bring about the transformation of a new society in our country, one infused with a profound sense of discipline, and social conscience;

WHEREAS, every citizen and resident of the Philippines should participate in bringing about a new and reformed society in our country;

WHEREAS, every effort to save and economize on the nation's already scarce resources should be exerted;

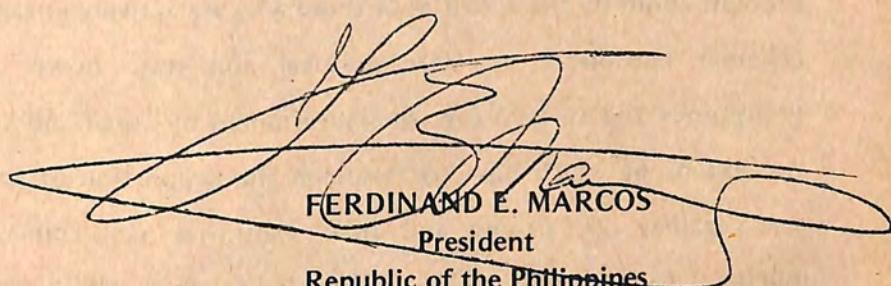
WHEREAS, among others, Article 25 of the Civil Code of the Philippines (Rep. Act No. 386) enjoins against thoughtless extravagance in expenses for pleasure or display during a period of emergency;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, FERDINAND E. MARCOS, President of the Philippines, by virtue of the powers vested in me by the Constitution as Commander-in-Chief of all the Armed Forces of the Philippines, and pursuant to Proclamation No. 1081, dated September 21, 1972, and General Order No. 1 dated September 22, 1972, do hereby call upon every resident and citizen of the Philippines, including all elective local officials from provincial governors and city mayors down to barrio captains and councilmen, to avoid and prevent, as the case may be, ostentatious display of wealth and

extravagance, including lavish town fiestas or social gatherings. To this end, they are directed to limit town fiestas and other local festivities to one day, which should be as simple and economical as possible.

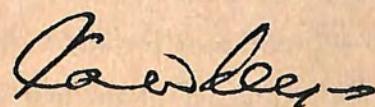
All concerned, particularly the local executives aforementioned, are enjoined to comply with and to enforce this Order.

Done in the City of Manila, this 5th day of October, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and seventy-two.



FERDINAND E. MARCOS
President
Republic of the Philippines

By the President:



ROBERTO V. REYES
Acting Executive Secretary

LETTER OF INSTRUCTION NO. 1

To: 1. The Press Secretary
Office of the President
Manila

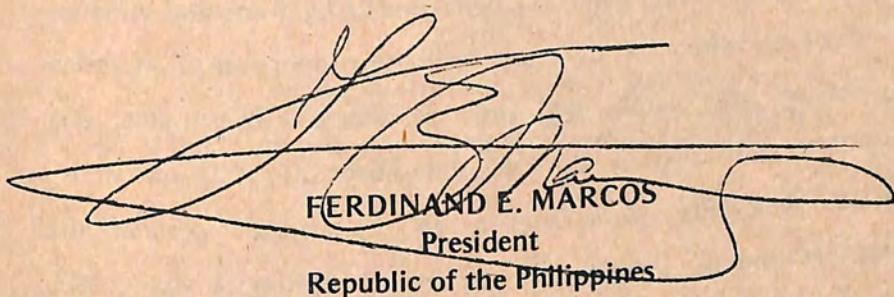
2. The Secretary
Department of National Defense
Camp E. Aguinaldo, Quezon City

In view of the present national emergency which has been brought about by the activities of those who are actively engaged in a criminal conspiracy to seize political and state power in the Philippines and to take over the Government by force and violence the extent of which has now assumed the proportion of an actual war against our people and their legitimate Government, and pursuant to Proclamation No. 1081 dated Sept. 21, 1972, and in my capacity as commander-in-chief of all the armed forces of the Philippines and in order to prevent the use of privately owned newspapers, magazines, radio and television facilities and all other media of communications, for propaganda purposes against the government and its duly constituted authorities or for any purpose that tends to undermine the faith and confidence of the people in our Government and aggravate the present national emergency, you are hereby ordered forthwith to take over and control or cause the taking over and control of all such newspapers, magazines, radio and television facilities and all other media of communications, wherever they are, for the duration of the present national

emergency, or until otherwise ordered by me or by my duly designated representative.

In carrying out the foregoing order you are hereby also directed to see to it that reasonable means are employed by you and your men and that injury to persons and property must be carefully avoided.

Done in the City of Manila, this 22nd day of September in the year of our Lord, nineteen hundred and seventy-two.



FERDINAND E. MARCOS
President
Republic of the Philippines

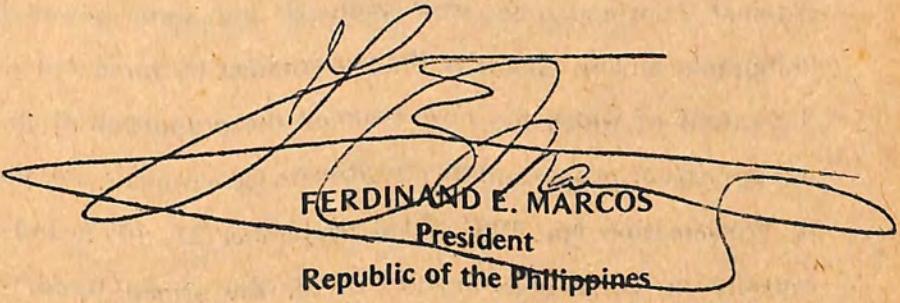
LETTER OF INSTRUCTION NO. 2

The Secretary
Department of National Defense
Quezon City

In view of the present national emergency which has been brought about by the activities of those who are actively engaged in a criminal conspiracy to seize political and state power in the Philippines and to take over the Government by force and violence the extent of which has now assumed the proportion of an actual war against our people and their legitimate Government, and pursuant to Proclamation No. 1081, dated Sept. 21, 1972, and in my capacity as commander-in-chief of all the armed forces of the Philippines and in order to prevent any disruption of vital public services during the duration of the present national emergency, you are hereby ordered forthwith to take over or cause the take over of the management, control and operation of the Manila Electric Company, the Philippine Long Distance Telephone Company, the National Waterworks and Sewerage Authority, the Philippine National Railways, the Philippine Airlines, Air Manila, Filipinas Orient Airways, and such other public utilities which, in your sound judgment, you consider essential for the successful prosecution by the Government of its effort to contain, solve and end the present national emergency.

You are to continue handling and directing the management, control and operation of the aforesaid public utilities for the duration of the present national emergency or until otherwise ordered by me or by my duly designated representative.

Done in the City of Manila this 22nd day of September, in the year of our Lord, nineteen hundred and seventy-two.



FERDINAND E. MARCOS
President
Republic of the Philippines

LETTER OF INSTRUCTION NO. 3

The Secretary
Department of National Defense
Quezon City

In view of the present national emergency which has been brought about by the activities of those who are actively engaged in a criminal conspiracy to seize political and state power in the Philippines and to take over the Government by force and violence the extent of which has now assumed the proportion of an actual war against our people and their legitimate Government, and pursuant to Proclamation No. 1081 dated September 21, 1972, and in my capacity as commander-in-chief of all the armed forces of the Philippines and in order to prevent the use of privately owned aircrafts and watercrafts of whatever make bearing Philippine registry for purposes which are inimical to the national interest or which are hostile to the Government or which will lend aid and comfort to the aforesaid conspirators and their supporters, you are hereby ordered forthwith to take over or cause the taking over of the possession, control and operation of all privately owned aircrafts and watercrafts of whatever make bearing Philippine registry and to keep such aircrafts and watercrafts under your custody and control for the duration of the present national emergency or until otherwise ordered by me or by my duly designated representative.

You are also hereby ordered forthwith to devise reasonable measures to control the movement of non-military foreign-owned and foreign-registered aircraft and watercrafts of whatever make in order to prevent their use for purposes which are inimical to the national interest or which will lend aid and comfort to the aforesaid conspirators and their supporters.

Done in the City of Manila, this 22nd day of September, in the year of our Lord, nineteen hundred and seventy-two.



A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Ferdinand E. Marcos". The signature is written over a rectangular area defined by a thin black line. The name "FERDINAND E. MARCOS" is printed in a bold, sans-serif font, centered within this rectangular area.

LETTER OF INSTRUCTION NO. 4

The Secretary
Department of Foreign Affairs
Padre Faura, Manila

Pursuant to Proclamation No. 1081 dated Sept. 21, 1972, and in my capacity as commander-in-chief of all the armed forces of the Philippines and in order to prevent the escape from the country of persons who are known to be actively engaged or suspected to be actively engaged in a criminal conspiracy to seize political and state power in the Philippines and to take over the Government by force and violence the extent of which has now assumed the proportion of an actual war against our people and their legitimate Government, you are hereby ordered not to issue travel papers of any kind such as passports and other like documents to any citizen of the Philippines who may wish to depart from the Philippines for any foreign country after the date of this order except only to those citizens of the Philippines who are being sent abroad in the service of the Government or to those citizens of the Philippines who are members of the crew of any inter-ocean going vessel or to those citizens of the Philippines who are members of the crew of any commercial aircraft engaged in the international carriage of persons or cargoes or both. In all such exceptional cases, care must be exercised to fully identify the individual in whose favor such travel documents or papers are to be issued.

This order shall remain effective for the duration of the present national emergency or until otherwise ordered by me or by my duly designated representative.

Done in the City of Manila, this 22nd day of September, in the year of our Lord, nineteen hundred and seventy-two,



FERDINAND E. MARCOS

LETTER OF INSTRUCTION NO. 5

The Secretary
Department of Justice
Manila

Pursuant to Proclamation No. 1081 dated Sept. 21, 1972, and in my capacity as commander-in-chief of all the armed forces of the Philippines and in order to prevent the escape from the country of persons who are known to be actively engaged or suspected to be actively engaged in a criminal conspiracy to seize political and state power in the Philippines and to take over the Government by force and violence the extent of which has now assumed the proportion of an actual war against our people and their legitimate Government, you and all subordinate officials under you are hereby ordered not to issue any police or immigration clearance to any citizen of the Philippines who may wish to depart from the Philippines for any foreign country after the date of this order except only to those citizens of the Philippines who are being sent abroad in the service of the Government or to those citizens of the Philippines who are members of the crew of any inter-ocean going vessel or to those citizens of the Philippines who are members of the crew of any commercial aircraft engaged in the international carriage of passengers or cargoes or both. In all such exceptional cases, care must be exercised to fully identify the individual in whose favor such police or immigration clearance is to be issued.

This order shall remain effective for the duration of the present national emergency or until otherwise ordered by me or by my duly designated representative.

Done in the City of Manila, this 22nd day of September, in the year of our Lord, nineteen hundred and seventy-two.



FERDINAND E. MARCOS

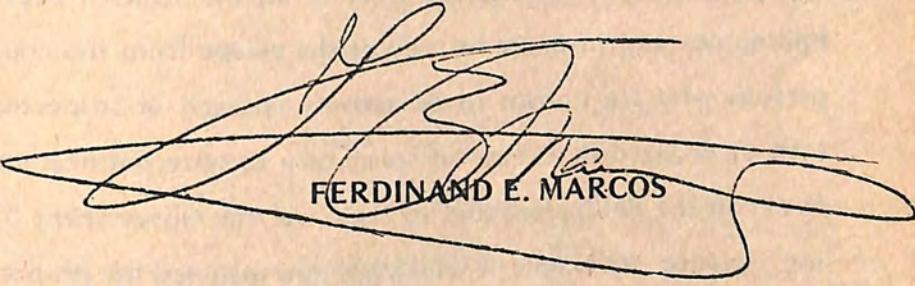
LETTER OF INSTRUCTION NO. 6

The Secretary
Department of Finance
Manila

Pursuant to Proclamation No. 1081 dated Sept. 21, 1972, and in my capacity as commander-in-chief of all the armed forces of the Philippines and in order to prevent the escape from the country of persons who are known to be actively engaged or suspected to be actively engaged in a criminal conspiracy to seize political and state power in the Philippines and to take over the Government by force and violence the extent of which has now assumed the proportion of an actual war against our people and their legitimate Government, you and all subordinate officials under you are hereby ordered not to issue any tax clearance to any citizen of the Philippines who may wish to depart from the Philippines for any foreign country after the date of this order except only to those citizens of the Philippines who are being sent abroad in the service of the Government or to those citizens of the Philippines who are members of the crew of any inter-ocean going vessel or to those citizens of the Philippines who are members of the crew of any commercial aircraft engaged in the international carriage of passengers or cargoes or both. In such exceptional cases, care must be exercised to fully identify the individual in whose favor such tax clearance is to be issued.

This order shall remain effective for the duration of the present national emergency or until otherwise ordered by me or by my duly designated representative.

Done in the City of Manila, this 22nd day of September, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and seventy two.



FERDINAND E. MARCOS

LETTER OF INSTRUCTION NO. 7

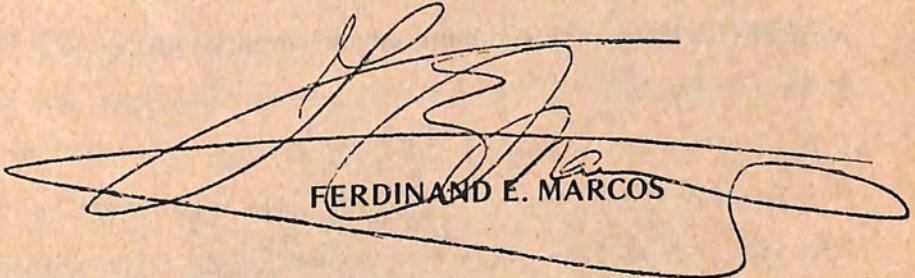
The Governor
Central Bank of the Philippines
Manila

Pursuant to Proclamation No. 1081 dated Sept. 21, 1972, and in my capacity as commander-in-chief of all the armed forces of the Philippines and in order to prevent the escape from the country of persons who are known to be actively engaged or suspected to be actively engaged in a criminal conspiracy to seize political and state power in the Philippines and to take over the Government by force and violence the extent of which has now assumed the proportion of an actual war against our people and their legitimate Government, you and all subordinate officials under you are hereby ordered to prohibit and prevent any and all banks operating in the Philippines from selling or otherwise making available any amount of foreign exchange to any citizen of the Philippines who may wish to depart from the Philippines for any foreign country after the date of this order except only to those citizens of the Philippines who are being sent abroad in the service of the Government or to those citizens of the Philippines who are members of the crew of any inter-ocean going vessel or to those citizens of the Philippines who are members of the crew of any commercial aircraft engaged in the international carriage of passengers or cargoes or both. In all such exceptional cases, care must be exercised to fully identify the individual in whose

favor such foreign exchange is being sold or made available.

This order shall remain effective for the duration of the present national emergency or until otherwise ordered by me or by my duly designated representative.

Done in the City of Manila, this 22nd day of September, in the year of our Lord, nineteen hundred and seventy two.



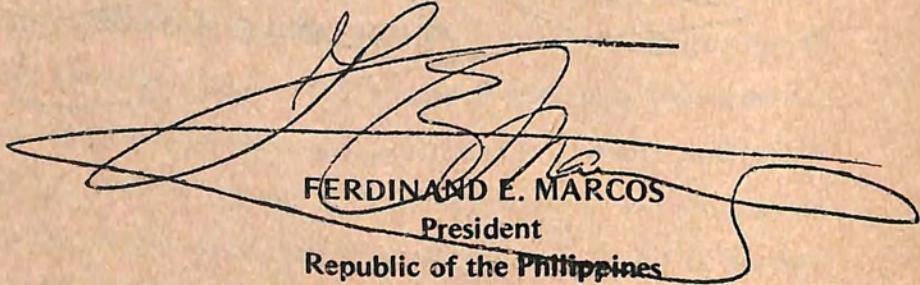
FERDINAND E. MARCOS

LETTER OF INSTRUCTION NO. 8

**To: The Secretary
Department of Labor
Manila**

Pursuant to Proclamation No. 1081 dated September 21, 1972, and General Order No. 1 dated September 22, 1972, you are hereby directed to implement immediately the wage levels established by the Wage Commission for sugar workers.

Done in the City of Manila, this 24th day of September, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and seventy-two.


FERDINAND E. MARCOS
President
Republic of the Philippines

LETTER OF INSTRUCTION NO. 9

- To: 1. The Secretary
Department of National Defense
Quezon City
2. The Secretary
Department of Finance
M a n i l a

In view of the present national emergency which has been brought about by the activities of those who are actively engaged in a criminal conspiracy to seize political and state power in the Philippines and to take over the Government by force and violence the extent of which has now assumed the proportion of an actual war against our people and their legitimate Government, and pursuant to Proclamation No. 1081 dated Sept. 21, 1972, and in my capacity as Commander-in-Chief of all the Armed Forces of the Philippines and in order to safeguard the morality of our society, particularly the youth, against the eroding influence of the operations of these devices, you are hereby ordered forthwith to take over or cause the taking over of the possession of all jackpot machines, commonly referred to as "one armed bandits" or similar contrivances wherever they may be found and to completely destroy or cause the destruction of the same.

You are also hereby ordered to devise measures to prevent the entry into the Philippines of any such devices or similar contrivances.

Done in the City of Manila, this 26th day of September, in the
year of our Lord, nineteen hundred and seventy-two.



FERDINAND E. MARCOS

President

Republic of the Philippines

LETTER OF INSTRUCTION NO. 11

TO ALL GOVERNMENT OFFICERS CONCERNED

In order to facilitate the reorganization of the Executive Branch of the national government as directed in Presidential Decree No. 1, dated September 24, 1972, and in order that the Judicial Branch may also be reorganized so as to meet the necessities of the present national emergency, make the government machinery more responsive to the needs of the people and effect economy, I hereby direct, pursuant to General Order No. 1, dated September 22, 1972, as amended, that all officers of the national government whose appointments are vested in the President of the Philippines submit their resignations from office, thru their Department Heads, not later than October 15, 1972.

Acceptance of a resignation as directed herein will not imply disciplinary action nor cause a forfeiture of retirement or other benefits as may have legally accrued.

This letter of instruction does not apply to officials holding positions provided in the Constitution, namely: the Chief Justice and associate justices of the Supreme Court, the Auditor General and the Chairman and members of the Commission on Elections.

Done in the City of Manila, this 29th day of September, 1972.


FERDINAND E. MARCOS

President

Republic of the Philippines

LETTER OF INSTRUCTION NO. 12

TO: The Secretary of Finance
The Commissioner of Customs
The Commissioner of Internal Revenue

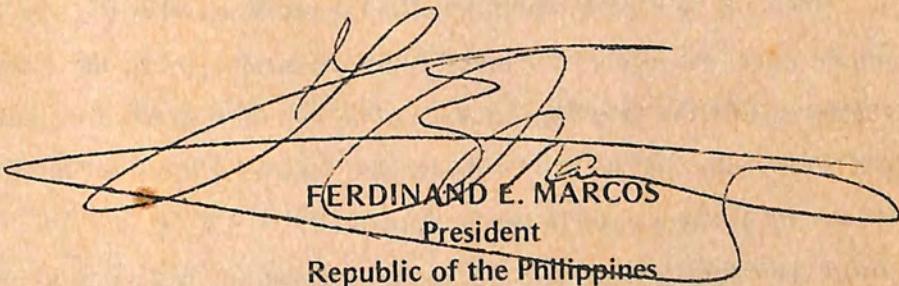
In order to facilitate the implementation of the program of reforms of the Government, and in relation to your letter, dated September 28, 1972, recommending disciplinary action against certain officials and employes, who are either facing charges or notoriously undesirable, in the different offices under the Department of Finance, you are hereby directed to take the following actions:

1. Dismiss immediately all officials and employes recommended for dismissal and falling under Category 1 in your report, and whose names are contained in said report, which is attached as an integral part of this Instruction.
2. Require the officials and employes included in Categories 1 and 2 in your report, namely -
 - (a) Those who are considered resigned because while the administrative cases against them are still pending, the evidences of guilt are strong;
 - (b) Those who are separated from the service, because while there are no complaints against them, they are notoriously undesirable;

to resign from their respective posts immediately.

The names of these officials and employes are likewise contained in your report and are now made an integral part of this instruction.

Your immediate compliance with this Order is enjoined.



FERDINAND E. MARCOS
President
Republic of the Philippines

LETTER OF INSTRUCTIONS NO. 13

TO: The Chairman
Board of Censors for Motion Pictures
Manila

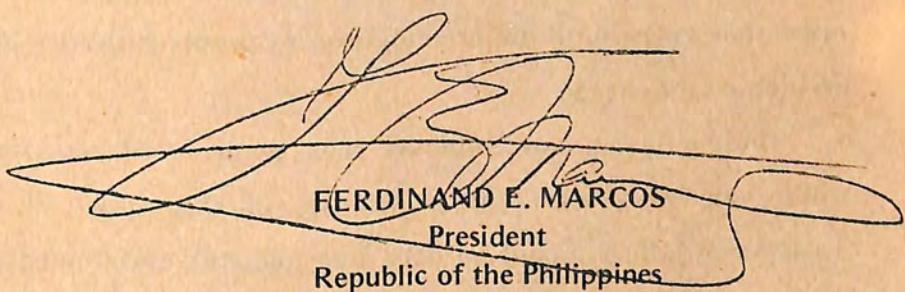
Pursuant to Proclamation No. 1081 dated September 21, 1972, and in order to safeguard the morality of our society, particularly the youth, against the negative influence of certain motion pictures, you are hereby directed to ban forthwith the following films for public exhibition in any theatre in the Philippines.

- (1) Films which tend to incite subversion, insurrection or rebellion against the State;
- (2) Films which tend to undermine the faith and confidence of the people in their government and/or duly constituted authorities;
- (3) Films which glorify criminals or condone crimes;
- (4) Films which serve no other purpose but to satisfy the market for violence or pornography;
- (5) Films which offend any race or religion;
- (6) Films which tend to abet the traffic in and use of prohibited drugs;
- (7) Films contrary to law, public order, morals, good customs, established policies, lawful orders, decrees or edicts; and any or all films which in the judgment of the Board are similarly objectionable and contrary to the letter and spirit of Proclamation No. 1081.

Any violation of this Order shall mean the outright cancellation, withdrawal, and revocation of the permits of the films, the closure of the theatre or theatres involved, as well as the arrest and prosecution of any persons concerned. In the implementation hereof, you shall coordinate with the Department of National Defense and other proper agencies of the government.

This order shall remain effective for the duration of the present national emergency or until otherwise ordered by me or by my duly designated representative.

Done in the City of Manila, this 29th day of September in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and seventy-two.



FERDINAND E. MARCOS
President
Republic of the Philippines

LETTER OF INSTRUCTIONS NO. 14

TO: All Heads of Departments, Other Agencies and Offices of the Government

In order to facilitate the reorganization of the Government and to speed up the current intensified effort to weed out undesirable government officials and employes, you are hereby directed to require all officials and employes in your department, office or agency who are facing charges or are notoriously undesirable on the ground of dishonesty, incompetence or other kinds of misconduct defined in the Civil Service law or rules to tender their resignations immediately or else face charges and immediate suspension, the suspension to last until the promulgation by proper authority of the decision on the charges.

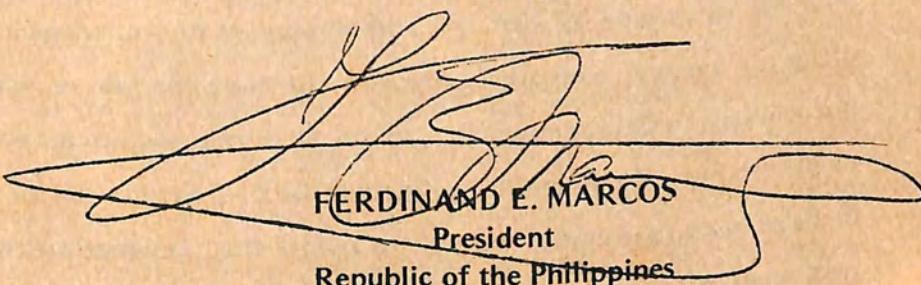
These officials and employes shall tender their resignations within one week after the publication of this Order in your department (which should be done immediately), and immediately after such period proper charges shall be filed against those who refuse to tender their resignations, and these officials and employes shall be suspended immediately.

The heads of the departments, offices and other agencies of the government shall determine if the officials and employes, who voluntarily resign in obedience to this Order, shall enjoy any of the benefits granted them by law or granted by law to retiring government officials and employes.

The heads of the departments, offices or other agencies of the Government shall report to me within 15 days from the date of issue of this Order the names of the officials and employes who have tendered their resignations or have been charged and suspended in accordance with this Order.

Strict compliance with this Letter of Instructions is desired.

Done in the City of Manila, this 29th day of September, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and seventy-two.



FERDINAND E. MARCOS
President
Republic of the Philippines

LETTER OF INSTRUCTION NO. 14-A

TO: All Heads of Departments, Agencies and Offices of the Government

Letter of Instruction No. 14, dated September 29, 1972, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"In order to facilitate the reorganization of the Government and to speed up the current intensified effort to weed out undesirable government officials and employees, you are hereby directed to require all officials and employees in your department, office or agency, who are facing administrative charges, or who are notoriously undesirable on the ground of dishonesty, incompetence or other kinds of misconduct defined in the Civil Service law or rules, or have been repeatedly charged, to tender their resignations within one week after the publication of this Order in your department, office or agency.

This Order must be published immediately in your office.

"Should the officers or employees concerned fail or refuse to resign within the one-week period prescribed in the foregoing paragraph, they shall be suspended immediately until their cases are disposed of, as follows:

"1. For those actually facing administrative charges, if after preliminary inquiry into the same, the head of department, office or agency is convinced that the evidence of guilt against the respondent or respondents is strong, he shall dismiss or consider them resigned or otherwise separated from the service, or impose the proper penalty

prescribed for the offense.

"2. In the case of an officer or employee who is notoriously undesirable, or has been repeatedly charged administratively but has for any reason escaped disciplinary action, the head of department, office or agency shall take notice of such notoriety and, without the necessity of filing charges, shall summarily dismiss or otherwise terminate the services of the respondent official or employee.

"The heads of departments, offices and other agencies of the government shall determine if the officials and employees who voluntarily resign in obedience to this Order shall enjoy any of the benefits granted by law to retiring officials and employees.

"The heads of the departments, offices or other agencies of the Government shall report to the President within fifteen (15) days from the date of issue of this Order the names of the officials and employees who have tendered their resignations, have been charged and suspended or dismissed or otherwise meted a disciplinary penalty in accordance with this Order.

"Strict compliance with this Letter of Instructions is desired.

"Done in the City of Manila, this 29th day of September, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and seventy-two.



FERDINAND E. MARCOS

President

Republic of the Philippines

MEMORANDUM CIRCULAR NO. 601
CLARIFYING LETTER OF INSTRUCTION NO. 14-A DATED
SEPTEMBER 29, 1972.

Letter of Instruction No. 14-A concerning the current intensified effort to weed out undesirable government officials and employees applies to the national government, including government-owned or controlled corporations.

In accordance with the said Letter of Instruction No. 14-A, officials and employees facing administrative charges shall be required to submit their resignations within one (1) week after the publication thereof. For the purpose, the head of department, office or agency, in acting on the resignations, whether to accept or reject or otherwise impose the proper penalty after considering the gravity or nature of the offense, is hereby enjoined to exercise his best judgment in order that no injustice may be done to anyone.

The head of department, office or agency shall likewise exercise his best judgment in the disposition of the case of an officer or employee who is notoriously undesirable so that, as in the above instance, no injustice may also be committed against anybody.

It is advised that all heads of departments, offices or agencies, including government-owned or controlled corporations, are expect-

ed to submit their reports not later than October 12, 1972. The reports shall contain the reasons or justifications for the course of action taken in each case of those who are facing charges or are notoriously undesirable.

By authority of the President:



ROBERTO V. REYES
Acting Executive Secretary

Manila, October 5, 1972

LETTER OF INSTRUCTION NO. 15

TO: The Secretary
Department of Public Works and Communications

In accordance with the recommendations submitted by the Presidential Economic Staff (PES) and the Board of Investments (BOI), the provisional rate increase granted by the Public Service Commission on May 29, 1972 to Meralco will be reduced from approximately 36.5% to 20.9%.

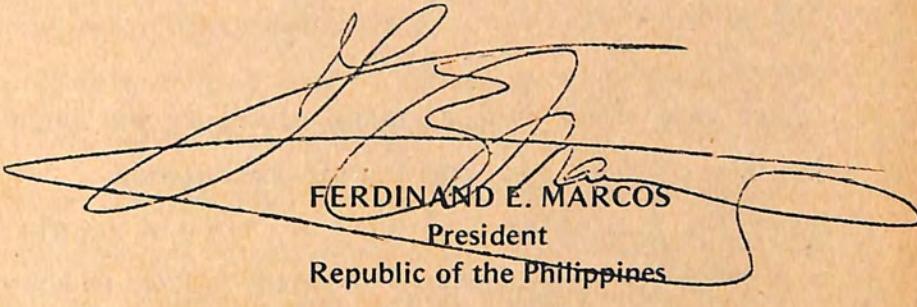
You will immediately take steps to implement such reduction, which may not be implemented across the board since the residential consumers with monthly consumption of 90 kilowatt-hours or less, and other groups, were not affected by the provisional rate increase.

You will ask Meralco to submit within a period of 24 hours a revised rate schedule which will be presented to me for approval. Upon the organization of the Board of Power and Waterworks, the Board shall conduct public hearings for the final determination of the rates to be allowed to Meralco.

It will be noted that the Public Service Commission did not make even a preliminary determination of the amount of provisional increase that might be warranted. Instead, the PSC ordered the full amount of increase petitioned by MERALCO, and provided in its May 29 Order that "if after the hearing on the merits it is found that the applicant is not entitled to the increased rates as proposed by it, or is entitled to rates lower than proposed, all sums of money collected by reason of the provisional authority herein granted, shall

be refunded to the customers or credited to their respective accounts.

This order of the Public Service Commission is hereby amended accordingly.



FERDINAND E. MARCOS
President
Republic of the Philippines

LETTER OF INSTRUCTIONS NO. 16

TO: The Secretary of Agriculture and Natural Resources
The Secretary of National Defense
The Provincial Governors, City and Municipal Mayors
The Chairman and Members, Price Control Council

In view of the present national emergency and our desire to reform our society, and following the promulgation of Presidential Decree No. 7, dated October 1, 1972, as a means of arresting increases in the prices of meat, you are all hereby ordered to immediately implement and enforce strictly the provisions of Presidential Decree No. 7, which regulates the orderly marketing of livestock and animal products and establishes stricter control over animal feeds for the benefit of the mass of our people, particularly for consumers and those engaged in the livestock industry.

The Secretary of Agriculture and Natural Resources shall, within 15 days, organize and establish the National Meat Inspection System with its defined functions and procedures as promulgated in this Presidential Decree.

The Secretary of National Defense shall see to the safe, speedy, and economical movement of livestock and animal products through the marketing channels, prevent the interception of vehicles carrying such products by any person for the purpose of committing any form of extortion and harassment and forthwith arrest and detain such persons under Proclamation No. 1081 dated September 21, 1972.

Provincial Governors and City and Municipal Mayors shall forthwith cease and desist from imposing and collecting any and all fees and charges on the production, slaughter, transport, and marketing of livestock and animal products within their respective jurisdictions, except ante-mortem and post-mortem fees authorized by the Secretary of Agriculture and Natural Resources or by the National Meat Inspection System to be established hereafter.

The Price Control Council is hereby directed to review the ceiling prices of meats and other animal products in view of the reduced marketing costs arising from the implementation of the aforesaid Presidential Decree with the objective of reducing meat retail prices to consumers to the extent possible. The Council is to approve new price ceilings for such products within 30 days from today.

Done in the City of Manila, this 1st day of October in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and seventy-two.



FERDINAND E. MARCOS
President
Republic of the Philippines

LETTER OF INSTRUCTION NO. 17

TO: The Secretary of Finance

Attn: The Commissioner of Internal Revenue

With the end in view of encouraging investment or deposit of incomes, the productivity of all forms of property as well as the voluntary disclosure of concealed cash, funds (in any currency), securities, personal, real and other forms of property as income, a grace period is hereby given to all persons who now voluntarily disclose their undeclared incomes as described above, located here or abroad.

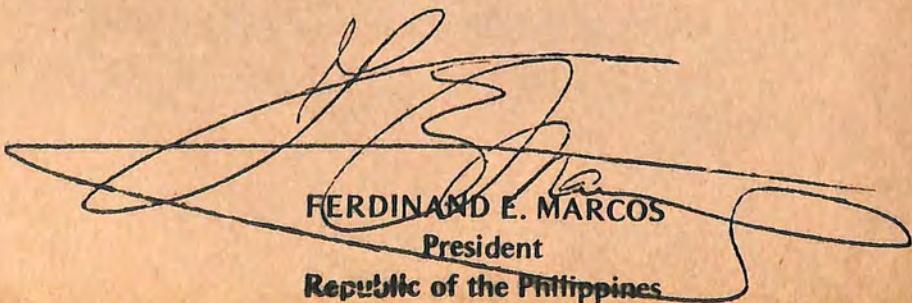
Provided that these persons, natural or juridical, disclose or declare, deposit or invest these cash or funds between today and December 31, 1972, they will be exempt from -

- (1) Any investigations or inquiries into the source of these incomes;
- (2) Any penalties that may have arisen on account of their failure to declare these incomes in accordance with law.

Furthermore, the proper income taxes accruing and payable from these incomes should be paid.

If they are concealed property other than cash and funds or securities, they must be put into productive enterprises before March 31, 1973, to come within the grace period herein.

Done in the City of Manila, this 1st day of October, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and seventy-two.


FERDINAND E. MARCOS

President

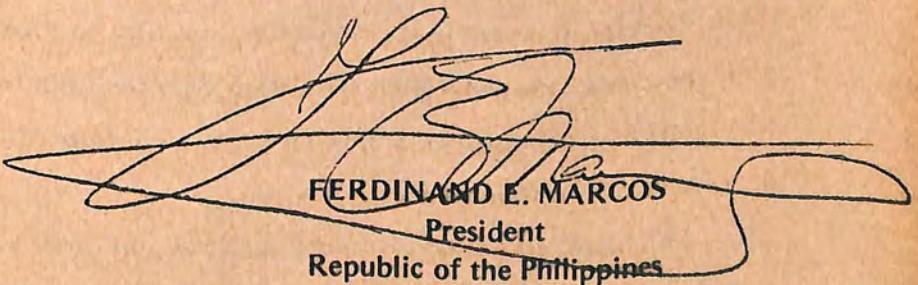
Republic of the Philippines

LETTER OF INSTRUCTION NO. 18

**TO: All Department Heads & Heads of Other Offices and Agencies
Of the Government**

It is now necessary that our people be informed properly and adequately about the state of affairs in the country, the objectives of the proclamation of martial law and the conditions hoped to be achieved as a result thereof, and the various endeavors of the Government designed to bring about the New Society.

In view of this, I call upon all heads of departments and of other offices and agencies to help in the current information effort of the Government. Towards this end, they are required to coordinate with the Department of Information, as well as upgrade their own information service and initiate information projects concerning their own departments, offices or agencies in the context of our present reform efforts.



FERDINAND E. MARCOS
President
Republic of the Philippines

LETTER OF INSTRUCTION NO. 19

- TO:
1. The Secretary of National Defense
 2. The Secretary of Public Works and Communications
 3. The Secretary of Social Welfare
 4. The Director of Public Works
 5. The General Manager, PHHC
 6. The Presidential Assistant on Housing Rehabilitation Agency
 7. Governors, City Mayors and Municipal Mayors
 8. City and District Engineers

Pursuant to Proclamation No. 1081 dated September 21, 1972, and in my capacity as Commander-in-Chief of all the Armed Forces of the Philippines, and in the interest of public health, safety and peace and order, you and the subordinate officials and employees under you are hereby ordered:

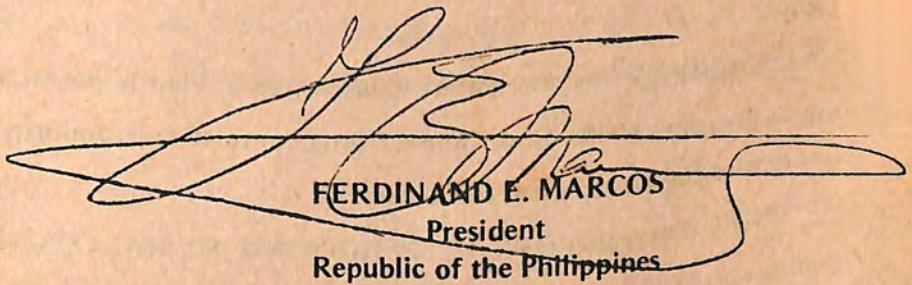
1. To remove all illegal constructions including buildings on and along esteros and river banks, those along railroad tracks and those built without permits on public or private property;
2. To relocate, assist in the relocation or return to their home province, and determine relocation sites for squatters and other persons to be displaced or evicted from the cited esteros and places; and
3. To closely coordinate among yourselves and other agencies and assist in the prompt and effective implementation of these instructions.

The PAHRA shall determine the squatter areas.

City Engineers, Mayors and other Officials authorized to issue building permits are enjoined to be careful in the issuance of such permits to prevent constructions affecting or encroaching upon properties devoted to public use or service, and they shall be held to strict accountability for authorizing or tolerating illegal constructions.

This Order shall constitute standing instructions to cover present and future illegal constructions, unless otherwise directed by me or my authorized representative, and shall be executed without regard to any contrary order from any other source or authority.

Done in the City of Manila, this 2nd day of October, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and seventy-two.



FERDINAND E. MARCOS
President
Republic of the Philippines

MALACAÑANG
Manila

PRESIDENTIAL DECREE NO. 1

REORGANIZING THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.

WHEREAS, there were pending before Congress prior to the promulgation of Proclamation No. 1081, dated September 21, 1972, certain priority measures vital to the national development program of the Government, and which were duly certified by the President as urgent measures;

WHEREAS, one of these priority measures is the Integrated Reorganization Plan reorganizing the entire Executive Branch of the National Government, prepared by the Commission on Reorganization;

WHEREAS, the Integrated Reorganization Plan is necessary to the realization of the Government's program to effect administrative reforms in the government machinery;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, FERDINAND E. MARCOS, Commander-in-Chief of all the Armed Forces of the Philippines, and pursuant to Proclamation No. 1081, dated September 21, 1972, and General Order No. 1 dated September 22, 1972, as amended, in order to effect the desired changes and reforms in the social, economic and political structure of the country, do hereby order and decree that the Integrated Reorganization Plan as prepared, completed, and submitted by the Commission on Reorganization shall

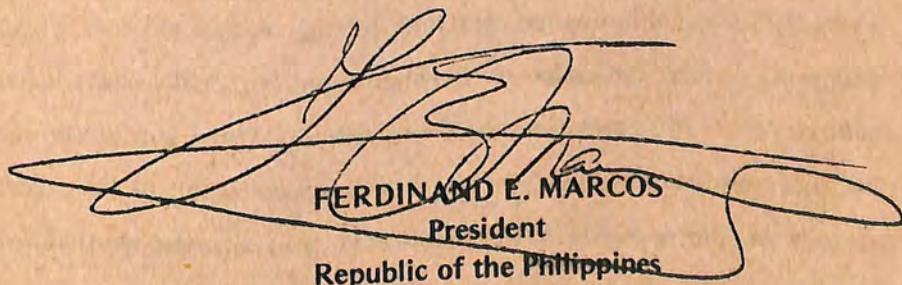
be, as it is hereby adopted, approved, and made as part of the law of the land; Provided, That there shall be created and organized, in lieu of the Public Information Office within the Office of the President as recommended in the Integrated Reorganization Plan, a Department of Public Information, the composition of which shall be indicated in future implementing orders.

Changes and modifications in the Integrated Reorganization Plan shall be made from time to time, as necessity requires, to be correspondingly announced by me or by my duly authorized representative.

Implementation of the Integrated Reorganization Plan as herein adopted, approved and decreed shall be carried out by Letters of Implementation which will be issued by me from time to time, or by my duly authorized representative.

All concerned, especially heads of departments, chiefs of bureaus, and offices, agencies and instrumentalities of the Government, including government-owned or controlled Corporations, shall act accordingly, pursuant to the contents of this decree.

Done in the City of Manila, this 24th day of September in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and seventy-two.



FERDINAND E. MARCOS
President
Republic of the Philippines

MALACAÑANG
Manila

PRESIDENTIAL DECREE NO. 2

PROCLAIMING THE ENTIRE COUNTRY AS A LAND REFORM AREA.

WHEREAS, there is pressing need to accelerate the Agrarian Reform Program of the Government for the early attainment of the objectives set forth in Republic Act No. 3844, as amended;

WHEREAS, among such objectives is to achieve dignified existence for the small farmers free from the pernicious institutional restraints and practices which have not only retarded the agricultural development of the country but have also produced widespread discontent and unrest among our farmers, one of the causes of the existing national emergency; and

WHEREAS, it is believed that the lasting objectives of land reform may be sooner realized if the whole country is declared a land reform area;

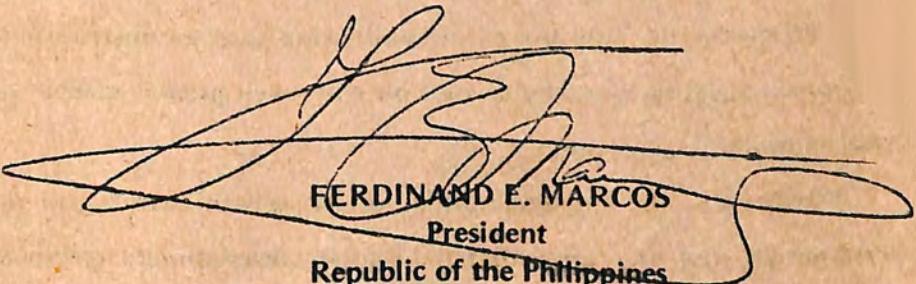
NOW, THEREFORE, I, FERDINAND E. MARCOS, President of the Philippines, by virtue of the powers vested in me by the Constitution as Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of the Philippines, and pursuant to Proclamation No. 1081 dated September 21, 1972, and General Order No. 1, dated September 22, 1972, as amended, whereby I have assumed direction of the operation of the entire Government, do hereby proclaim the whole country as land reform area.

All agencies and offices of the Government are enjoined to extend full cooperation and assistance to the Department of Agrarian Reform to insure the successful prosecution of the Agrarian Reform Program.

The Agrarian Reform Coordinating Council created under Executive Order No. 347, series of 1971, is hereby directed to convene immediately to exercise its functions.

The Secretary of Agrarian Reform shall take the necessary steps for the prompt and effective implementation of this decree.

Done in the City of Manila, this 26th day of September in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and seventy-two.



FERDINAND E. MARCOS

President

Republic of the Philippines

MALACAÑANG
Manila

PRESIDENTIAL DECREE NO. 3

APPROPRIATING FUNDS FOR PUBLIC WORKS INVOLVING REHABILITATION AND CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT, SYNCHRONIZING THE SAME WITH PREVIOUS PUBLIC WORK APPROPRIATIONS.

WHEREAS, the rehabilitation and reconstruction of damaged infrastructure facilities due to the recent calamities is a primordial duty of the Government, to bring about normality in the economic and social activities of the people;

WHEREAS, in addition to rehabilitation and reconstruction, development efforts must be carried on with even greater effect, to avoid economic stagnation;

WHEREAS, the implementation of the rehabilitation and reconstruction and the undertaking of other development projects would require the availment of financial assistance proffered by international lending institutions and other governments,

NOW, THEREFORE, I, FERDINAND E. MARCOS, President of the Philippines, by virtue of the powers vested in me by the Constitution as Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of the Philippines, and pursuant to Proclamation No. 1081 dated September 21, 1972, and General Order No. 1 dated September 22, 1972, as amended, and for sustained development of the economy, do hereby issue this decree.

For this purpose, the attached appropriations measure is hereby adopted and decreed as part of the law of the land.

Done in the City of Manila, this 26th day of September in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and seventy-two.



FERDINAND E. MARCOS
President
Republic of the Philippines

MALACAÑANG
Manila

THE PRESIDENTIAL DECREE NO. 4

PROVIDING FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE RICE AND CORN INDUSTRY AND CREATING FOR THIS PURPOSE THE NATIONAL GRAINS AUTHORITY.

WHEREAS, there were pending before Congress prior to the promulgation of Proclamation No. 1081, dated September 21, 1972, certain priority measures vital to the national development program of the Government, and which were duly certified by the President as urgent measures.

WHEREAS, one of these priority measures is the proposed bill entitled "An Act to Develop the Rice and Corn Industry, Create the National Grain Authority and Provide Funds Therefor."

WHEREAS, the rice and corn industry has not been fully harnessed for the economy of the country nor has it been the object of a truly integrated development, planning, programming and implementation;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, FERDINAND E. MARCOS, by virtue of the powers vested in me by the Constitution as Commander-in-Chief of all the Armed Forces of the Philippines, and pursuant to Proclamation No. 1081, dated September 21, 1972 and General Order No. 1 dated September 22, 1972, as amended, in order to effect desired changes and reforms in the social, economic and political structure of our society, do hereby decree that the "Act

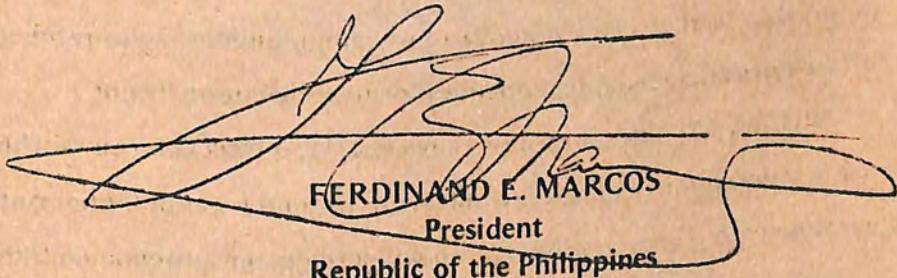
to Develop the Rice and Corn Industry, Create the National Grain Authority and Provide Funds Therefor" as hereto attached is hereby adopted, and approved and made as part of the law of the land.

Changes and modifications in the said "Act to Develop the Rice and Corn Industry, Create the National Grain Authority and Provide Funds Therefor" shall be made from time to time, as necessity requires, to be correspondingly announced by me or by my duly authorized representative.

This decree shall take effect immediately.

All concerned shall act accordingly.

Done in the City of Manila, this 26th day of September in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and seventy-two.



FERDINAND E. MARCOS

President

Republic of the Philippines

MALACAÑANG
Manila

PRESIDENTIAL DECREE NO. 5

AMENDING REPUBLIC ACT NUMBERED 1300, ENTITLED AN ACT REVISING THE CHARTER OF THE PHILIPPINE NATIONAL BANK

WHEREAS, there were pending before Congress prior to the promulgation of Proclamation No. 1081, dated September 21, 1972, certain priority measures vital to the national development program of the Government, and which were duly certified by the President as urgent measures;

WHEREAS, one of these priority measures is the bill seeking to amend the charter of the Philippine National Bank by increasing its authorized capital stock and by providing limits to government borrowings and adequate guidelines for its efficient operation;

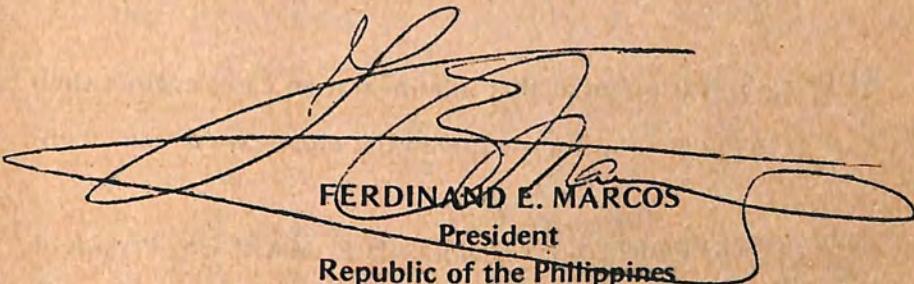
WHEREAS, this measure is necessary to effect reforms in the bank's operations and to revitalize its structure as an important instrument to promote the national development program of the Government;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, FERDINAND E. MARCOS, Commander-In-Chief of all the Armed Forces of the Philippines, pursuant to Proclamation Order No. 1081, dated September 21, 1972, and General Order No. 1, dated September 22, 1972, as amended, and in order to effect desired changes and reforms in the social, economic and political structures of our society, do hereby decree that House

Bill No. 2403, entitled "Amending Republic Act Numbered 1300, entitled an Act Revising the Charter of the Philippine National Bank" and its entire text shall be adopted and approved as they are hereby adopted and approved, and made part of the law of the land.

This decree shall take effect immediately; provided that amendments, changes and modifications may be made by me and the same shall take effect after my announcement thereof or by my duly designated representative.

Done in the City of Manila this 26th day of September, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and seventy-two.



FERDINAND E. MARCOS
President
Republic of the Philippines

MALACAÑANG
Manila

PRESIDENTIAL DECREE NO. 6

AMENDING CERTAIN RULES ON DISCIPLINE OF GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS AND EMPLOYEES.

WHEREAS, under Presidential Decree No. 1, dated September 23, 1972, the Integrated Reorganization Plan was adopted and made part of the law of the land;

WHEREAS, in the reorganization of the Government it is necessary that we clean the public service of undesirable officials and employees; and

WHEREAS, it is essential that administrative cases against such officials and employees be disposed of in the most expeditious manner;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, FERDINAND E. MARCOS, President of the Philippines, by virtue of the powers vested in me by the Constitution as Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of the Philippines, and pursuant to Proclamation No. 1081, dated September 21, 1972, and General Order No. 1, dated September 22, 1972, do hereby promulgate the following amendatory rules on the administrative discipline of government officials and employees:

"SECTION 1. *Grounds for disciplinary action.* — The following shall be grounds for disciplinary action:

- a. Dishonesty.
- b. Oppression.

- c. Misconduct.
- d. Neglect of duty.
- e. Disgraceful and immoral conduct.
- f. Being notoriously undesirable, which is of common knowledge.
- g. Courtesy in the course of official duties.
- h. Inefficiency and incompetence in the performance of official duties.
- i. Receiving for personal use a fee, gift, or other valuable thing in the course of official duties or in connection therewith when such fee, gift, or other valuable thing is given by any person in the hope or expectation of receiving a favor or better treatment than that accorded other persons, or committing acts punishable under the anti-graft laws.
- j. Conviction of a crime involving moral turpitude.
- k. Improper or unauthorized solicitation of contributions from subordinate employees and by teachers or school officials from school children.
- l. Violation of existing civil service law and rules or reasonable office regulations.
- m. Falsification of official document.
- n. Frequent unauthorized absences or tardiness in reporting for duty, loafing or frequent unauthorized absences from duty during regular office hours.
- o. Habitual drunkenness.

- p. Gambling prohibited by law.
- q. Refusal to perform official duty or render overtime service.
- r. Disgraceful, immoral or dishonest conduct prior to entering the service.
- s. Physical or mental incapacity or disability due to immoral or vicious habits.
- t. Borrowing money by superior officers from subordinates or lending by subordinates to superior officers.
- u. Lending money at usurious rates of interest.
- v. Willful failure to pay just debts or willful failure to pay taxes due the Government.
- w. Contracting loans of money or other property from persons with whom the office of the employee concerned has business relations.
- x. Pursuit of private business, vocation or profession without the permission required by these rules or existing regulations.
- y. Insubordination.
- z. Engaging directly or indirectly in partisan political activities.
 - aa. Conduct prejudicial to the best interest of the service.
 - bb. Lobbying for personal interest or gain in legislative halls and offices without authority.
 - cc. Promoting the sale of tickets in behalf of private enterprises that are not intended for charitable or public welfare

purposes and even in the latter cases if there is no prior authority.

dd. Nepotism as defined in Section 30 of the civil service law, as amended.

"SECTION 2. Disciplinary jurisdiction.— The Department Head shall have authority to remove, separate, suspend and otherwise discipline officers and employees under their jurisdiction, except presidential appointees. Their decisions shall be final, except in the case of removal. In case the penalty imposed is removal, the respondent may appeal the decision to the Civil Service Commission. An appeal shall not stop the decision from being executory, and in the event that the respondent wins on appeal, he shall be considered as having been under suspension during the pendency of the appeal.

Chiefs of bureaus and offices shall investigate and decide administrative complaints against employees under their jurisdiction. Their decision shall be final if the penalty imposed is suspension without pay for not more than 30 days or fine of not more than 30 days' salary. If the penalty imposed is higher, the decision may be appealed to the Department Head, and pending appeal, the same shall be executory except when the penalty is removal.

An investigation may be entrusted to regional directors or similar officials who shall make the necessary report and recommendation to the chief of bureau or office within five (5) days from termination of the investigation which shall be finished within ten (10) days.

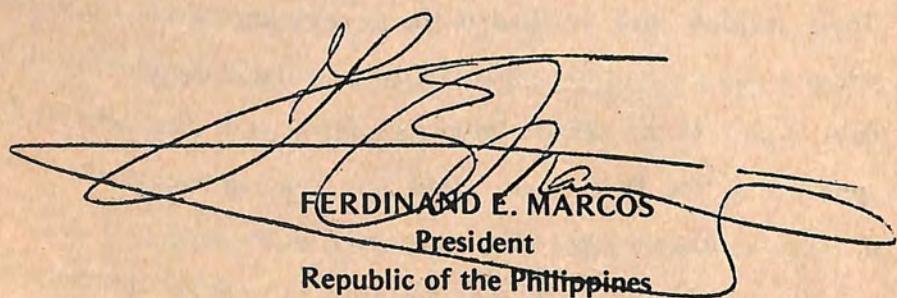
"SEC. 3. *Summary proceedings.*— No formal investigation is necessary and the respondent may be immediately removed or dismissed if any of the following circumstances is present:

- a. When the charge is serious and the evidence of guilt is strong.
- b. When the respondent is a recidivist or has been repeatedly charged, and there is reasonable ground to believe that he is guilty of the present charge.
- c. When the respondent is notoriously undesirable.

"SEC. 4. *Repealing clause.*— Any provision of existing laws, rules and regulations in conflict with this Decree are hereby modified or repealed accordingly.

"SEC. 5. *Effectivity.*— This Decree shall take effect immediately."

Done in the City of Manila, this 27th day of September, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and seventy-two.



FERDINAND E. MARCOS
President
Republic of the Philippines

MALACAÑANG

Manila

PRESIDENTIAL DECREE NO. 7

**PRESCRIBING THE ORDERLY MARKETING OF LIVESTOCK
AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS AND NEW REGULATIONS ON
ANIMAL FEEDS.**

WHEREAS, the prices of meat and other livestock products have been increasing to the detriment of our people inspite of government efforts to expand the production of livestock and animal products;

WHEREAS, the livestock and poultry industry is one of the major agricultural industries of the Philippines and its accelerated development would mean the increased production of meat and other animal products necessary to improve the health of the people and to bolster the national economy;

WHEREAS, producers and marketers of livestock and animal products encounter numerous legal and illegal fees and charges in the production, transport, and marketing of their products;

WHEREAS, these fees and charges operate to increase livestock production and marketing costs and therefore increase meat prices;

WHEREAS, the livestock industry also largely depends upon the quality of animal feeds and therefore a stricter law to control and regulate the manufacture, importation, sale and distribution of animal feeds is imperative;

WHEREAS, there were pending before Congress prior to the promulgation of Proclamation No. 1081, dated September 21, 1972,

certain priority measures vital to the livestock industry;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, FERDINAND E. MARCOS, as Commander-In-Chief of all the Armed Forces of the Philippines, and pursuant to Proclamation No. 1081, dated September 21, 1972, and General Order No. 1 dated September 22, 1972, as amended, in order to effect the desired reforms in the social, economic, and political structure of the country, do hereby order and decree that, with the exception of ante-mortem and post-mortem inspection fees, as well as delivery, stockyard, and slaughter or fees as may be authorized by the Secretary of Agriculture and Natural Resources the collection of all other fees and charges including reinspection fees, inventory fees, certificate of ownership fees, transfer certificate fees, Mayor's permits, City Hall fees, customs fees, shipping certificate fees, and check-point charges are hereby terminated.

Ante-mortem and post-mortem inspection of animals and their carcasses done by duly designated veterinarians in the employ of the national government shall be valid when the said carcasses are transported from any accredited slaughterhouse in the Philippines to any trading center in the country, provided the safeguards for the proper transport of the meat are undertaken. Any additional post-mortem inspection if deemed necessary are to be done only at the request of the buyer and only by veterinarians duly accredited by the National Meat Inspection Commission to be organized as specified hereunder.

The Secretary of Agriculture and Natural Resources is hereby authorized to establish a National Meat Inspection Commission which shall promulgate, with his approval, specific policies and pro-

cedures governing the flow of livestock and livestock products through the various stages of marketing and the proper preservation and inspection of such products. Such policies and procedures shall thereafter have the effect of law and shall be implemented by the Secretary of Agriculture and Natural Resources, by the National Meat Inspection Commission, by the Bureau of Animal Industry, and by all other agencies and instrumentalities of the national, provincial, city and municipal governments.

I also hereby order and decree that Senate Bill No. 627, as hereto attached and entitled "An Act to Amend the Title and certain sections of Republic Act numbered one thousand five hundred fifty-six, otherwise known as the Livestock and Poultry Feeds Act, and to provide funds therefore", shall be adopted and approved, as it is hereby adopted, approved, and made as part of the law of the land.

Done in the City of Manila, this 30th day of September in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and seventy-two.



FERDINAND E. MARCOS
President
Republic of the Philippines

MALACAÑANG
Manila

PRESIDENTIAL DECREE NO. 8

DECREEING THE LAW TO GOVERN OIL EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT.

WHEREAS, the discovery and the development of the country's indigenous petroleum resources are vital to the overall national development program;

WHEREAS, in view of the huge amount of capital and investments and the technology and experience required in oil exploration, and of the fact that such capital, technology and experience are not available within the country, it is necessary that foreign companies which have the capital, the technology and the experience should be attracted into exploring and developing the country's oil resources, either in partnerships or joint ventures with the Government or the private sector;

WHEREAS, given the constraints of existing laws, the foreign oil exploration companies have not been sufficiently attracted into coming in and investing in oil exploration ventures;

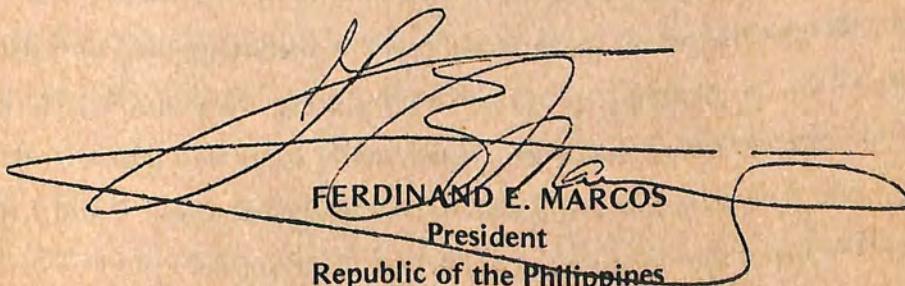
WHEREAS, there was pending before Congress before the promulgation of Proclamation No. 1081, dated September 21, 1972, an oil exploration measure entitled "AN ACT TO PROMOTE THE DISCOVERY AND PRODUCTION OF INDIGENOUS PETROLEUM AND APPROPRIATING FUNDS THEREFOR" and denominated as Senate No. 531, which I have certified as one of the urgent measures necessitating immediate enactment;

WHEREAS, this measure is necessary to the attainment of the objectives of this Government to create a new social and economic order for the benefit of the country and its people;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, FERDINAND E. MARCOS, President of the Philippines, by virtue of the powers vested in me by the Constitution as Commander-in-Chief of all the Armed Forces of the Philippines, and pursuant to Proclamation No. 1081, dated September 21, 1972, and General Order No. 1, dated September 22, 1972, as amended, do hereby order and decree that the above mentioned oil exploration measure entitled "AN ACT TO PROMOTE THE DISCOVERY AND PRODUCTION OF INDIGENOUS PETROLEUM AND APPROPRIATING FUNDS THEREFOR" which is attached herewith and made a part hereof, shall be, as it is hereby, adopted in *toto* and shall henceforth be part of the law of the land.

This decree shall take effect immediately.

Done in the City of Manila, this 2nd day of October in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and seventy-two.



FERDINAND E. MARCOS
President
Republic of the Philippines

MALACAÑANG
Manila

PRESIDENTIAL DECREE NO. 9

DECLARING VIOLATIONS OF GENERAL ORDERS NO. 6 AND NO. 7 DATED SEPTEMBER 22, 1972 AND SEPTEMBER 23, 1972, RESPECTIVELY, TO BE UNLAWFUL AND PROVIDING PENALTIES THEREFOR.

WHEREAS, pursuant to Proclamation No. 1081 dated September 21, 1972, the Philippines has been placed under a state of martial law;

WHEREAS, by virtue of said Proclamation No. 1081, General Order No. 6 dated September 22, 1972 and General Order No. 7 dated September 23, 1972, have been promulgated by me;

WHEREAS, subversion, rebellion, insurrection, lawless violence, criminality, chaos and public disorder mentioned in the aforesaid Proclamation No. 1081 are committed and abetted by the use of firearms, explosives and other deadly weapons;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, FERDINAND E. MARCOS, Commander-in-Chief of all the Armed Forces of the Philippines, in order to attain the desired result of the aforesaid Proclamation No. 1081 and General Orders Nos. 6 and 7, do hereby order and decree that:

1. Any violation of the aforesaid General Orders Nos. 6 and 7 is unlawful and the violator shall, upon conviction suffer:

(a) The mandatory penalty of death by a firing squad or electrocution as a military court/tribunal/commission may

direct, if the firearm involved in the violation is unlicensed and is attended by assault upon, or resistance to persons in authority or their agents in the performance of their official functions resulting in death to said persons in authority or their agent; or if such unlicensed firearm is used in the commission of crimes against persons, property or chastity causing the death of the victim, or used in violation of any other General Orders and/or Letters of Instructions promulgated under said Proclamation No. 1081;

(b) The penalty of imprisonment ranging from twenty years to life imprisonment as a Military Court/Tribunal/Commission may direct, when the violation is not attended by any of the circumstances enumerated under the preceding paragraph;

(c) The penalty provided for in the preceding paragraphs shall be imposed upon the owner, president, manager, members of the board of directors or other responsible officers of any public or private firms, companies, corporations or entities who shall willfully or knowingly allow any of the firearms owned by such firm, company, corporation or entity concerned to be used in violation of said General Orders Nos. 6 and 7.

2. It is unlawful to possess deadly weapons, including hand-grenades, rifle grenades and other explosives, including, but not limited to, "pill box bombs," "molotov cocktail bombs," "fire bombs," or other incendiary device consisting of any chemical, chemical compound, or detonating agents containing combustible units or other

ingredients in such proportion, quantity, packing, or bottling that ignites by fire, by friction, by concussion, by percussion, or by detonation of all or part of the compound or mixture which may cause such a sudden generation of highly heated gases that the resultant gaseous pressures are capable of producing destructive effects on contiguous objects or of causing injury or death of a person; and any person convicted thereof shall be punished by imprisonment ranging from ten to fifteen years as a Military Court/Tribunal/Commission may direct.

3. It is unlawful to carry outside of residence any bladed, pointed or blunt weapon such as "fanknife," "spear," "dagger," "bolo," "balisong," "barong," "kris," or club, except where such articles are being used as necessary tools or implements to earn a livelihood and while being sued in connection therewith; and any person found guilty thereof shall suffer the penalty of imprisonment ranging from five to ten years as a Military Court/Tribunal/Commission may direct.

4. When the violation penalized in the preceding paragraphs 2 and 3 is committed during the commission of or for the purpose of committing, any other crime, the penalty shall be imposed upon the offender in its maximum extent, in addition to the penalty provided for the particular offenses committed or intended to be committed.

Done in the City of Manila, this 2nd day of October in the year
of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and seventy-two.



FERDINAND E. MARCOS
President
Republic of the Philippines

MALACAÑANG
Manila

PRESIDENTIAL DECREE NO. 10

REDUCING THE PERCENTAGE TAX ON STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

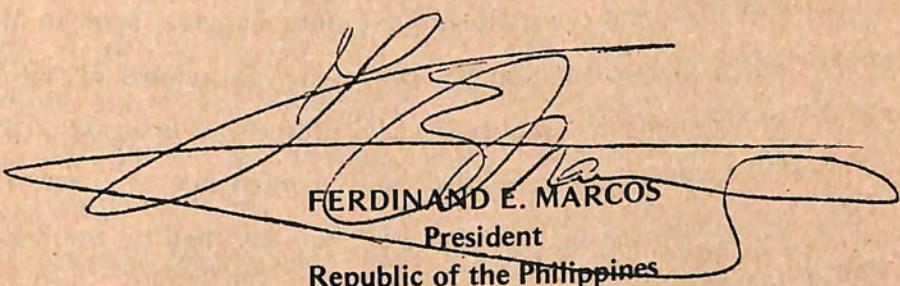
WHEREAS, the imposition of the two per cent tax on stock transactions as prescribed in Republic Act No. 6141 has adversely affected transactions in stocks, and consequently slowed down operations of various industries;

WHEREAS, fiscal and economic experts of the Government are agreed that the tax be reduced to a more reasonable rate;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, FERDINAND E. MARCOS, President of the Philippines, by virtue of the powers vested in me by the Constitution as Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of the Philippines, and pursuant to Proclamation No. 1081, dated September 21, 1972, do hereby decree and order:

(1) That the percentage tax on stock transactions is hereby reduced from two per centum to one fourth of one percentum.

Done in the City of Manila, this 2nd day of October, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and seventy-two.



FERDINAND E. MARCOS
President
Republic of the Philippines

By the President:



ROBERTO V. REYES
Acting Executive Secretary

MALACAÑANG
Manila

PRESIDENTIAL DECREE NO. 11

AMENDING CERTAIN SECTIONS OF REPUBLIC ACT NUMBERED FIFTY-FOUR HUNDRED EIGHTY-SEVEN OTHERWISE KNOWN AS, "THE PRIVATE SECURITY AGENCY LAW."

WHEREAS, there were pending before Congress prior-to the promulgation of Proclamation No. 1081, dated September 21, 1972, certain priority measures vital to the law enforcement program of the Government and to the restoration and maintenance of peace and order throughout the land, which were duly certified by the President as urgent measures;

WHEREAS, one of these priority measures is House Bill No. 4606 entitled, "An Act to Amend Certain Sections of Republic Act Numbered Fifty-Four Hundred Eighty-Seven otherwise known as, the Private Security Agency Law;"

WHEREAS, the said House Bill No. 4606 seeks to amend the Private Security Agency Law because:

- a. There are numerous private firms, companies and corporations including government-owned or controlled corporations employing around 30,000 watchmen or security guards who are armed with considerable numbers of firearms but who are not covered by Section 3 of the Private Security Agency Law;

The Private Security Agency Law did not establish adequate safeguards against the intrusion of personal in-

terest in the issuance of licenses prescribed by said law;

c. There are inadequate regulatory powers of the Philippine Constabulary over the operations of the private security guards or watchman agencies and their guards or watchmen;

WHEREAS, to provide for an effective deterrent to the commission of acts in violation of said Republic Act No. 5487 and this Decree, and of the implementing rules and regulations promulgated by the Chief of Constabulary pursuant thereto, by providing stiff penalties for violators:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, FERDINAND E. MARCOS, Commander-in-Chief of all the Armed Forces of the Philippines, and pursuant to Proclamation No. 1081, dated September 21, 1972, General Orders Nos. 1 and 6, both dated September 22, 1972 and General Order No. 7 dated September 23, 1972, do hereby order and decree, that:

1. Section three (d) of Republic Act Fifty-Four Hundred Eighty-Seven, otherwise known as, "The Private Security Agency Law" is hereby amended to read as follows:

"(d) Watchman or Security Guard, Watchman or Security Guard Agency. - Any person who offers or renders personal service to watch or secure either residential or business establishment, or both, or any building, compound, or area including but not limited to logging concessions, agricultural, mining or pasture lands for hire or compensation, or as an employee thereof shall be

known as watchmen or security guard; and any person, association, partnership, or corporation, who recruits, trains, musters, furnishes, solicits individuals or business firms, private or government-owned or controlled corporations to engage his service or those of its watchmen, shall be known as Watchman or Security Guard Agency."

2. Section four of Republic Act Fifty-four Hundred Eighty-Seven is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 4. *Who May Organize a Security or Watchman Agency.*- Any Filipino citizen or a corporation, partnership, or association, with a minimum capital of five thousand pesos, one-hundred per cent of which is owned and controlled by Filipino citizens may organize a security or watchman agency: *Provided*, That no person shall organize or have an interest in, more than one such agency except those which are already existing at the promulgation of this Decree: *Provided, further*, That the operator or manager of said agency must be at least 25 years of age, a college graduate and/or a commissioned officer in the inactive service of the Armed Forces of the Philippines; of good moral character; having no previous record of any conviction of any crime or offense involving moral turpitude and not suffering from any of the following disqualifications:

- "(1) Having been dishonorably discharged or separated from the Armed Forces of the Philippines;
- "(2) Being a mental incompetent;
- "(3) Being addicted to the use of narcotic drug or drugs; and,
- "(4) Being a habitual drunkard.

"For purposes of this Act, elective or appointive government employees who may be called upon on account of the functions of their respective offices in the implementation and enforcement of the provisions of this Act and any person related to such government employees by affinity or consanguinity in the third civil degree shall not hold any interest, directly or indirectly in any security guard or watchman agency."

3. Section eight of Republic Act Fifty-Four Hundred Eighty-Seven is hereby amended by inserting as the last paragraph thereof, the following:

"Any provision of this or other law to the contrary notwithstanding, the Chief of Constabulary may, at any time suspend or cancel the licenses of private watchman or security guard, or any licenses of private watchman or security guard agency found violating any of the provisions of this Act or of the rules and regulations promulgated by the Chief of Constabulary pursuant thereto;"

- Any person who commits any act in violation of Republic Act No. 5487 and of this Decree, and the implementing rules and regulations already promulgated which are not in conflict herewith, and those to be promulgated by the Chief of Constabulary pursuant hereto, shall, on conviction thereof, suffer imprisonment of from ten to fifteen years and a fine of not less than ten thousand pesos nor

more than fifteen thousand pesos as a military court/tribunal or commission may direct.

The Chief of Constabulary shall promulgate the necessary rules and regulations to carry out the provisions of this Decree.

Done in the City of Manila, this 3rd day of October in the year of Our Lord,nineteen hundred and seventy-two.



FERDINAND E. MARCOS
President
Republic of the Philippines

MALACAÑANG
Manila

PRESIDENTIAL DECREE NO. 12

CREATION OF ADJUDICATION AND INVESTIGATION BOARDS
IN THE POLCOM.

WHEREAS, pursuant to Proclamation No. 1081, dated September 21, 1972, the Philippines was declared under a state of martial law, for the reasons, among others, that criminal and lawless elements have conspired and are conspiring with those who want to undermine the faith of the people in, and to overthrow by force, violence and deceit, the duly constituted government;

WHEREAS, among these criminal and lawless elements are ranking officers and members of the city and municipal police forces throughout the country;

WHEREAS, in order to rid the police service of said criminal and lawless elements, and to inculcate a sense of discipline among all city and municipal policemen, it is urgently necessary that administrative cases against them be expeditiously disposed of:

WHEREAS, in order to expedite the disposition of such administrative cases, it is necessary that Adjudication and Investigation Boards be created with the principal function of investigating and disposing of administrative cases against all members of the city and municipal police forces.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, FERDINAND E. MARCOS, Commander-in-Chief of all the Armed Forces of the Philippines, and pur-

suant to Proclamation No. 1081 dated September 21, 1972, do hereby order and decree that:

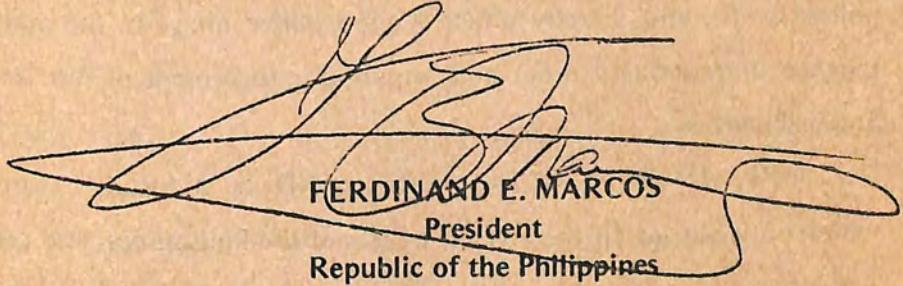
1. The Chairman of the Police Commission shall create as many Adjudication Boards in the Office of the Police Commission as are necessary to review and dispose of all administrative cases of city and municipal police forces heretofore and/or hereafter referred to the Police Commission for final action. Each Board shall be composed of a senior official of the Police Commission as Chairman and a senior officer of the Philippine Constabulary and a representative of the Secretary of Justice as members.
2. The Adjudication Boards shall perform the functions of the Police Commission *En Banc* in the review and final adjudication of administrative cases of members of police forces falling under Police Act of 1966.
3. In lieu of the Board of Investigators provided for under the Police Act of 1966, the Chairman of the Police Commission, in coordination with the Secretaries of Justice and National Defense, will create at least one board for each province and city, to be composed of one representative of the Police Commission, as Chairman; one representative of the Secretary of Justice and a Constabulary Officer as members, which shall function on a full time basis, under the direct supervision and control of the Police Commission. These Boards shall perform the same duties as the Board of Investigators in accordance with the Police Act of 1966 and implementing Executive Orders, rules and regulations. Said Boards shall submit a bi-monthly report on the cases referred to them for investigation,

indicating the status and/or disposition thereof, to the Chairman of the Police Commission, who shall see to it that cases filed with, and/or referred to, the Boards shall be acted upon and disposed of without undue delay.

4. By virtue hereof, the provisions of the Police Act of 1966 and all Executive Orders, rules and regulations which are in conflict with this Decree are hereby modified and/or amended.

5. The Chairman of the Police Commission shall promulgate rules and regulations to implement this Decree.

Done in the City of Manila, this 3rd day of October in the year of Our Lord,nineteen hundred and seventy-two.



FERDINAND E. MARCOS
President
Republic of the Philippines

MALACANANG
Manila

PRESIDENTIAL DECREE NO. 12-A

WHEREAS, Presidential Decree No. 12 dated October 3, 1972, was issued in order to facilitate the weeding out of criminal and lawless elements among the members of city and municipal police forces throughout the country, to inculcate a sense of discipline among them, and to strengthen the people's faith in their law enforcing agencies;

WHEREAS, it is imperative that immediate appropriate measures be taken to hasten the weeding out of the undesirables in the police service and thereby effect a good police image in the maintenance of peace and order and impartial enforcement of our laws and ordinances;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, FERDINAND E. MARCOS, Commander-in-Chief of all the Armed Forces of the Philippines, and pursuant to Proclamation No. 1081 dated September 21, 1972 and Presidential Decree No. 12 dated October 3, 1972, do hereby order and decree that:

1. When an administrative charge is filed under oath against any member of the local police agency, the Board of Investigators as organized under Presidential Decree No. 12 dated October 3, 1972, shall, within three (3) days from receipt thereof, conduct a preliminary inquiry and should the Board of Investigators find reasonable ground to believe that the respondent is probably guilty of a grave

offense, the Board shall immediately suspend the respondent, such suspension to last until final disposition of the administrative case, unless sooner lifted.

The same procedure shall apply to all pending administrative cases absorbed by the newly created Board of Investigators under Presidential Decree No. 12.

2. Administrative cases against members of the police force now pending decision before the Police Commission shall immediately be evaluated by the Adjudication Board and should the Board find that the offense is grave and the evidence of guilt against the respondent is strong, it shall suspend him immediately, such suspension to last until the Board has promulgated the appropriate decision on the case.

3. In Administrative cases where the penalty of dismissal had already been rendered by the Police Commission *en banc* but have not been implemented by reason of the filing of a petition for reconsideration or appeal to the courts of justice, respondents therein shall immediately be suspended by the Police Commission until the Adjudication Board or the court has promulgated the appropriate resolution or decision on their cases.

4. When a member of the police force or agency is accused in court of any felony or violation of law by the city or municipal attorney, or by the chief of the city or municipal police, or by the provincial or assistant provincial fiscal or city or assistant city fiscal, or by an authorized representative of the National Bureau of Investigation or the Philippine Constabulary, the Police Commission shall

immediately suspend the accused from office pending final decision by the court, unless sooner lifted by the Commission.

Whenever such a criminal complaint or information is filed in court against a member of the police force, the city or municipal judge or the clerk of court shall immediately inform and furnish a copy of the same to the Police Commission so that it can immediately suspend the accused.

5. Pending the constitution of the new Boards of Investigators under Presidential Decree No. 12 dated October 3, 1972, the Boards of Investigators created under Section 15 of Republic Act. No. 4864 shall continue to function, provided that they shall not exercise the power to suspend granted in paragraph 1 of this Decree.

Such Board which are constituted in accordance with Republic Act. No. 4864 shall, in all cases pending before it, immediately conduct a preliminary inquiry and should it find reasonable ground to believe that the respondent is probably guilty of a grave offense, the Board shall recommend to the Police Commission the suspension of the respondent.

6. All orders and decisions for suspension or dismissal of members of the police force shall be executed and implemented by the Police Commission.

7. Members of the police force who have been preventively suspended shall, upon exoneration, be entitled to immediate reinstatement and payment of the entire salary they failed to receive during the period of suspension.

8. By virtue hereof, the provisions of the Police Act of 1966 and all Executive Orders, rules and regulations which are in conflict with this Decree are hereby modified and/or amended accordingly.

9. The Chairman of the Police Commission shall promulgate rules and regulations to implement this Decree.

Done in the City of Manila, this 4th day of October, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and seventy-two.



FERDINAND E. MARCOS
President
Republic of the Philippines

MALACAÑANG
Manila

PRESIDENTIAL DECREE NO. 13

AMENDING SECTION FIVE OF THE GENERAL PROVISIONS OF THE 1973 APPROPRIATION ACT IN ORDER TO AUTHORIZE THE USE OF SAVINGS TO MEET THE EXPENDITURES ARISING AS A RESULT OF PROCLAMATION NO. 1081, DATED SEPTEMBER 21, 1972, AND OTHER ORDERS, DECREES OR INSTRUCTIONS ISSUED AS A CONSEQUENCE OF SAID PROCLAMATION NO. 1081.

WHEREAS, martial law has been declared under Proclamation No. 1081, dated September 21, 1972, and is now in effect throughout the entire country;

WHEREAS, as a consequence the Government has to undertake operations which were not previously envisioned and therefore, are without provisions in the General Appropriation Act for the current fiscal year;

WHEREAS, Orders, Decrees and Instructions have been issued calling for the implementation of programs and projects designed to improve the economic, social and political conditions in the country;

WHEREAS, the improvement of the social, economic and political conditions in the country is the other main objective of Proclamation No. 1081, dated September 21, 1972;

WHEREAS, no funds have likewise been provided for these programs and projects, or the funds are not adequate;

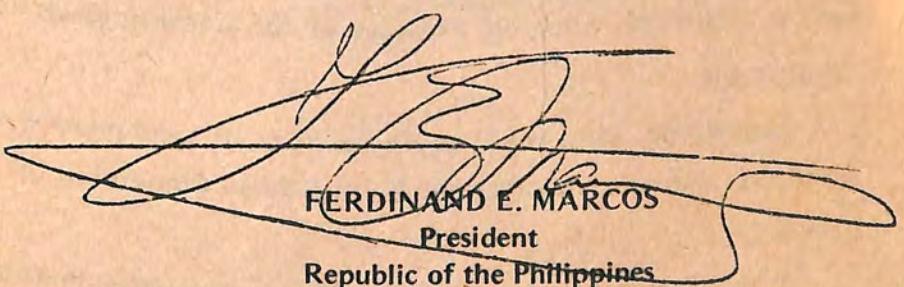
WHEREAS, to meet these requirements for funds it is necessary to amend the general provisions of the Appropriation Act for the

current fiscal year with the view to make available the savings for these expenditures;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, FERDINAND E. MARCOS, President of the Philippines, by virtue of the powers vested in me by the Constitution as Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of the Philippines, and pursuant to Proclamation No. 1081, dated September 21, 1972, do hereby decree and order that the following sub-section shall be added to Section 5 of the General Provisions of the current General Appropriation Act authorizing the use of savings of the appropriations of the Executive Departments:

(71). For the implementation of the provisions of Proclamation No. 1081, dated September 21, 1972, and all the Orders, Decrees and Instructions issued as a consequence of said Proclamation No. 1081.

Done in the City of Manila, this 4th day of October, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and seventy-two.



FERDINAND E. MARCOS
President
Republic of the Philippines

MALACAÑANG
Manila

PRESIDENTIAL DECREE NO. 14

APPROPRIATING THE AMOUNT OF FOUR MILLION TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND PESOS FOR THE OPERATION OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

WHEREAS, during the Eighth Special Session of the Seventh Congress, H. No. 5151 was enacted into law appropriating P13.5 million for the operation of the Constitutional Convention until January 31, 1973;

WHEREAS, based on previous disbursements, the Constitutional Convention needs an additional of P4.2 million for its operation until January 31, 1973;

WHEREAS, there was pending in Congress prior to the promulgation of Proclamation No. 1081 dated September 21, 1972, a deficiency bill (H. No. 5552) appropriating the amount of P4.2 million as additional operating expenses of the Constitutional Convention; and

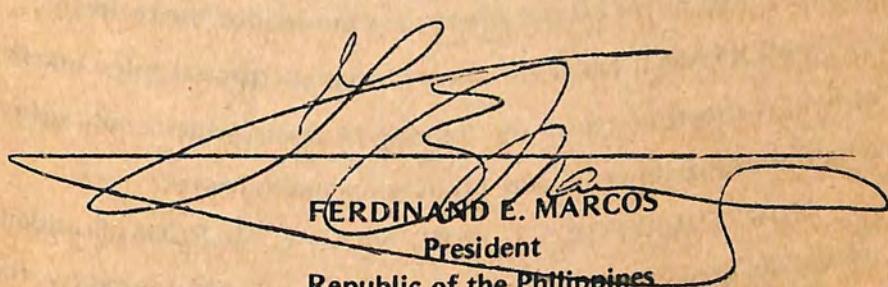
WHEREAS, there is an urgent necessity of appropriating the additional amount needed by the Constitutional Convention for its operation;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, FERDINAND E. MARCOS, President of the Philippines, by virtue of the powers vested in me by the Constitution as Commander-in-Chief of all the Armed Forces of the

Philippines, and pursuant to Proclamation No. 1081 dated September 21, 1972, and General Order No. 1 dated September 22, 1972, as amended, and upon the request of the Constitutional Convention delegates and officers, and the recommendation of the President thereof, do hereby decree that H. No. 5552 appropriating the additional amount of four million two hundred thousand pesos for the operation of the Constitutional Convention is hereby adopted, approved and made as part of the law of the land.

This decree shall take effect immediately.

Done in the City of Manila, this 5th day of October, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and seventy-two.



FERDINAND E. MARCOS
President
Republic of the Philippines

MALACAÑANG
Manila

PRESIDENTIAL DECREE NO. 16

AMENDING SECTION 34 (b) OF THE NATIONAL INTERNAL REVENUE CODE, AS AMENDED, EXEMPTING CAPITAL GAINS, EXCEPT SHARES OF STOCKS OF CORPORATIONS COVERED UNDER SECTION 2 OF REPUBLIC ACT NO. 6141, UNDER CERTAIN CONDITIONS.

WHEREAS, capital gains accrue irregularly, and are commonly considered as addition or accretion to capital, and not to disposable income;

WHEREAS, most capital gains accumulate for a period longer than one year, and to hold them as taxable income at the particular year that they accrue creates a heavy tax burden for the recipient;

WHEREAS, it has been observed that the capital gains tax has locked in effects or causes the freezing of assets, which could otherwise be mobilized to stimulate production and industry;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, FERDINAND E. MARCOS, President of the Philippines, by virtue of the powers vested in me by the Constitution as Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of the Philippines, and pursuant to Proclamation No. 1081, dated September 21, 1972, do hereby decree and order that Section 34 (b) of the National Internal Revenue Code, as amended, be further amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 34(b) - In the case of a taxpayer, other than a corporation, no gain or loss will be recognized upon the sale or exchange of a capital asset except shares of stocks of corporations covered in Section 2 of Republic Act No. 6141, provided

that such gains are invested in the following within six (6) months from the date the gains are realized:

- (1) Government Bonds; (4) Government Debentures; and
- (2) Government Securities; (5) Any productive enterprise."
- (3) Treasury Notes;

All persons, natural or juridical, availing of this exemption shall file a notice and a tax return on the sale or exchange of such capital assets within thirty (30) days after such sale or exchange. All investments shall also be reported within six (6) months after such sale or exchange of capital assets out of which such capital gains have been derived.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, upon approval by the Secretary of Finance, shall promulgate the implementing regulations and shall prescribe the forms to be used by the taxpayers.

This Decree shall be effective for one year from the date of promulgation.

Done in the City of Manila, this 5th day of October in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and seventy-two.



FERDINAND E. MARCOS

President

Republic of the Philippines

By the President:



ROBERTO V. REYES
Acting Executive Secretary

MALACAÑANG
Manila

PRESIDENTIAL DECREE NO. 17

REVISING THE PHILIPPINE HIGHWAY ACT OF NINETEEN HUNDRED FIFTY THREE.

WHEREAS, acceleration of national economic development demands that complementary maintenance of existing infrastructure facilities, such as highways, be kept at the optimum;

WHEREAS, present situation calls for a more equitable reallocation of available resource to closely coordinated and technically determined and programmed needs of the entire nation and not merely of any portion thereof;

WHEREAS, as earlier pronounced, maximization of achievements go well along with minimum but efficient set-ups thus cutting down on unnecessary overheads; and

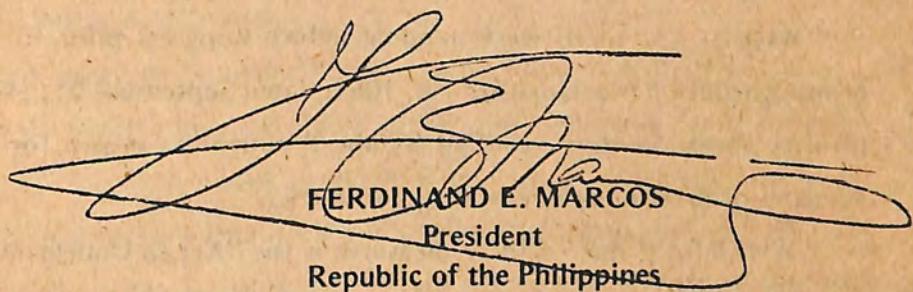
WHEREAS, the utilization of Highway Special Fund provided for by law should be carried out in accordance with the policies set forth.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, FERDINAND E. MARCOS, as Commander-In-Chief of all the Armed Forces of the Philippines, and pursuant to Proclamation No. 1081 dated September 21, 1972, and General Order No. 1 dated September 22, 1972, as amended, in order to accelerate national economic development through complementary maintenance of infrastructure facilities, and to effect

maximization in the utilization of the Highway Special Fund, do hereby issue this Decree.

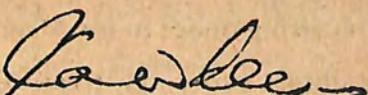
For this purpose, the (attached Revised Philippine Highway Act) is hereby adopted and decreed as part of the law of the land.

Done in the City of Manila, this 5th day of October, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and seventy-two.



FERDINAND E. MARCOS
President
Republic of the Philippines

By the President:



ROBERTO V. REYES
Acting Executive Secretary

MALACAÑANG
Manila

PRESIDENTIAL DECREE NO. 18

ESTABLISHING THE METROPOLITAN MANILA FLOOD CONTROL AND DRAINAGE COUNCIL.

WHEREAS, there were pending before Congress prior to the promulgation of Proclamation No. 1081, dated September 21, 1972, priority measures duly certified by the President as urgent for the solution of pressing problems of the country;

WHEREAS, one of these measures is the "Act to Undertake an Integrated Flood Control and Drainage Program for the Greater Manila Area and Public Works Projects in other Cities and Municipalities and to Provide Sources of Funds Therefor;"

WHEREAS, the above-mentioned act is necessary for the implementation of solution to the recurring floods in the Manila Metropolitan Area which have caused untold sufferings, tremendous loss, and destruction of lives and properties;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, FERDINAND E. MARCOS, President of the Philippines, in accordance with the powers vested in me by the Constitution as Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of the Philippines, and pursuant to Proclamation No. 1081, dated September 21, 1972, and General Order No. 1, dated September 22, 1972, as amended, do hereby order and decree that the Metropolitan Manila Flood Control and Drainage Council be established with the

following as members: (1) the Secretary of Public Works and Communications, Chairman, (2) the fourteen member-mayors of the Metropolitan Mayors Coordinating Council as members, and; (3) such other members that the President may designate.

The Council shall have the tasks of formulating and implementing an Integrated Flood Control and Drainage Program for the Metropolitan Manila Area.

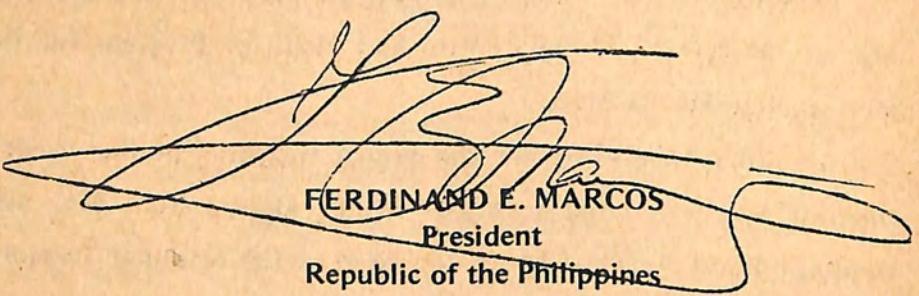
In order to provide for the proper financing of the project, there is hereby created a Greater Manila Metropolitan Area and Drainage Fund Account to be deposited in the National Treasury which shall be constituted from the following sources:

- (a) Proceeds from a special metropolitan flood tax of twenty-five (P0.25) centavos levied on all admission tickets of movie houses in Greater Manila for a period of fifteen (15) years;
- (b) Fund releases from appropriation of various Public Works Acts for the Project;
- (c) Proceeds from additional real estate taxes (not exceeding one-eighth (1/8) of 1% of the assessed value of real estate located within Metropolitan Manila), other taxes or sources which may be imposed if and when the funds generated by the special metropolitan flood tax on theater admission is not sufficient to complete and maintain the flood control and drainage project.

All agencies and offices of the Government are enjoined to extend full cooperation and assistance to the Metropolitan Manila

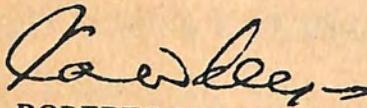
Flood Control and Drainage Council herein established to insure the successful prosecution of the essential project.

Done in the City of Manila this 7th day of October in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and seventy-two.



FERDINAND E. MARCOS
President
Republic of the Philippines

By the President:



ROBERTO V. REYES
Acting Executive Secretary

MALACAÑANG
Manila

PRESIDENTIAL DECREE NO. 19

AMENDING SECTIONS ONE AND TWO OF REPUBLIC ACT NUMBERED FOUR THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED SIXTY-NINE, AS AMENDED BY REPUBLIC ACT NUMBERED FOUR THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED EIGHTY-THREE.

WHEREAS, in line with my Letter of Instruction No. 1 dated September 22, 1972, issued pursuant to Proclamation No. 1081, dated September 21, 1972, the Secretary of National Defense and the Press Secretary took over the control of all newspapers wherever they are for the duration of the present national emergency, or until otherwise ordered by me or my duly designated representative to prevent further subversive activity to undermine faith and confidence in the government;

WHEREAS, as a consequence of said take-over, the requirements in Sections 1 and 2 of Republic Act No. 4569, (June 19, 1965), as amended by Republic Act No. 4883, (June 17, 1967) regarding the publication of judicial notices, advertisements for public bidding, notices of auction sales and other similar notices or announcements in a newspaper or periodical which has been regularly published for at least two years before the date of publication of the notices or announcements and the distribution of said notices to qualified newspapers by lot cannot be complied with;

WHEREAS, the inability to comply with the aforementioned requirements has resulted in the paralyzation of the normal transac-

tions of the government and private sectors, such as foreclosure of mortgages, sale of property on execution, naturalization proceedings and letting of contracts for public works construction projects;

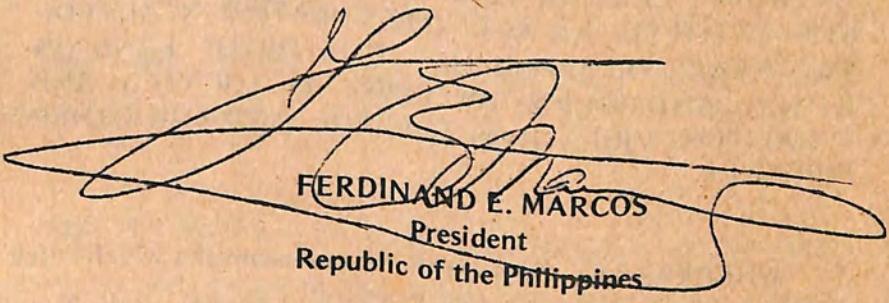
WHEREAS, this paralyzation is inimical to the economic growth of the country;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, FERDINAND E. MARCOS, Commander-in-Chief of all the Armed Forces of the Philippines, and pursuant to Proclamation No. 1081, dated September 21, 1972, and General Order No. 1, dated September 22, 1972, as amended, and in order to effect desired changes and reforms in the social, economic and political structures of our society, do hereby decree, that the publication of the notices mentioned in Section 1 of Republic Act No. 4569, as amended by Republic Act No. 4883, may be made in a newspaper, with a nationwide circulation published regularly, by a government agency or entity, and in any newspaper published and edited in any part of the country which is in operation during the existence of the present national emergency; and that the distribution of said notices by lot as required by Section 2 of the aforementioned Act shall be dispensed with in case only one newspaper is in operation in a particular area or region. These amendments are hereby adopted and approved, and made part of the law of the land.

This decree shall take effect immediately, provided that amendments, changes and modifications may be made by me and the same shall take effect after my announcement thereof or my duly designated representative.

Any provision or provisions of any law, regulation or executive order in conflict with this Decree is hereby set aside.

Done in the City of Manila, this 11th day of October in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and seventy-two.


FERDINAND E. MARCOS
President
Republic of the Philippines

By the President:

(SGD.) RONALDO B. ZAMORA
Assistant Executive Secretary

MALACAÑANG
Manila

PRESIDENTIAL DECREE NO. 20

AMENDING CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF REPUBLIC ACT NO. 6359, ENTITLED "AN ACT TO REGULATE RENTALS FOR TWO YEARS OF DWELLING UNITS OR OF LAND ON WHICH ANOTHER'S DWELLING IS LOCATED AND PENALIZING VIOLATIONS THEREOF, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES."

WHEREAS, the effects of the recent calamities which befell the country tended to raise prices of the basic necessities of life including rentals for housing;

WHEREAS, the Government through various measures have successfully been able to stabilize the prices of basic commodities, and it is essential that rentals for housing should likewise be stabilized; and

WHEREAS, the freezing of rentals for the lower income group at their present levels is desirable as the equitable levels for both the lessor and the lessee;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, FERDINAND E. MARCOS, President of the Philippines, by virtue of the powers vested in me by the Constitution as Commander-in-Chief of all the Armed Forces of the Philippines and pursuant to Proclamation No. 1081 dated September 21, 1972, and General Order No. 1 dated September 22, 1972, as amended, do hereby adopt and make as part of the law of the land certain amendments to the provisions of Republic Act No. 6359,

which shall read as follows:

"SECTION 1. No lessor of a dwelling unit or of land on which another's dwelling is located shall, upon promulgation of this Decree and until otherwise provided, increase the monthly rental agreed upon between the lessor and the lessee, as of the effectivity of this Act when said monthly rental does not exceed three hundred (P300.00) pesos a month."

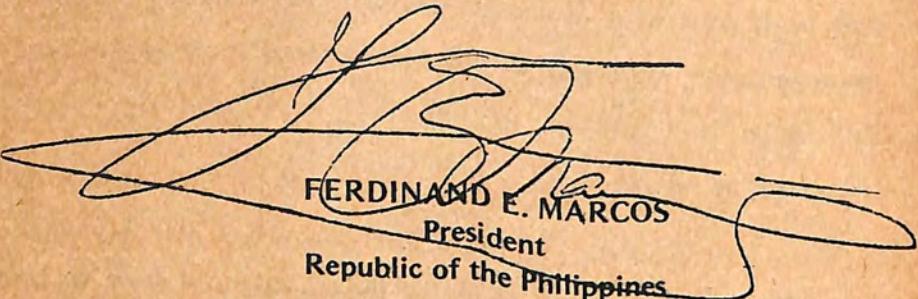
"SEC. 3. No lessor of a dwelling unit or of land on which another's dwelling is located may demand a deposit, for any purpose, of any amount in excess of two month's rental in advance.

"SEC. 4. Except when the lease is for a definite period, the provisions of paragraph (1) of Article 1673 of the Civil Code of the Philippines insofar as they refer to dwelling unit or land on which another's dwelling is located shall be suspended until otherwise provided; but other provisions of the Civil Code and the Rules of Court of the Philippines on lease contracts, insofar as they are not in conflict with the provisions of this Act, shall apply.

"SEC. 5. Any person violating any provision of this Act shall be punished by imprisonment of not less than one year nor more than five years and a fine of not less than five thousand pesos nor more than ten thousand pesos."

This Decree shall take effect immediately.

Done in the City of Manila, this 12th day of October in the year
of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and seventy-two.



FERDINAND E. MARCOS
President
Republic of the Philippines

By the President:

(SGD.) ALEJANDRO MELCHOR
Executive Secretary

MALACAÑANG
Manila

PRESIDENTIAL DECREE NO. 21

CREATING A NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS COMMISSION
AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES.

To promote industrial peace, maximize productivity and secure social justice for all the people, I, FERDINAND E. MARCOS, President of the Philippines, by virtue of the powers vested in me under the Constitution as commander-in-chief of all the Armed Forces of the Philippines, and pursuant to Proclamation No. 1081 dated September 21, 1972, and General Orders Nos. 1 and 5 dated September 22, 1972, do hereby order and decree:

SECTION 1. A National Labor Relations Commission is hereby established in the Department of Labor composed of three members with the Undersecretary of Labor or his duly authorized representative as Chairman, and the Director of Labor Relations and the Director of Labor Standards or their duly authorized representatives as members. If the Undersecretary of Labor cannot attend, his duly authorized representative shall sit as a member, and the Director of Labor Standards or, in his absence, the Director of Labor Relations shall act as Chairman.

SEC. 2. The Commission shall have original and exclusive jurisdiction over the following:

- 1) All matters involving employee-employer relations including all disputes and grievances which may otherwise lead to

strikes and lockouts under Republic Act No. 875;

- 2) All strikes overtaken by Proclamation No. 1081; and
- 3) All pending cases in the Bureau of Labor Relations.

SEC. 3. The parties to any dispute, grievance or issue shall first exhaust all steps in the grievance procedure provided for in the applicable collective bargaining agreement or such other means of dispute settlement mutually agreed upon by them before either or both parties may raise an issue, dispute or grievance to the Commission. The complaining party will be required to show proofs of failure to settle the issue, dispute or grievance under the procedure agreed upon by the parties.

SEC. 4. Before assuming jurisdiction over any issue, dispute or grievance, the Commission or its duly authorized representative shall give the parties a chance to submit their problem for voluntary arbitration. However, if the parties fail to agree on the arbitrator, the Commission may designate an arbitrator to hear and decide such grievance, dispute or issue or itself act as the arbitrator.

SEC. 5. The decision of the Commission shall be immediately executory unless appealed to the Secretary of Labor who shall act on all cases within five (5) days from filing. The latter's decision is appealable to the President.

Outside the Greater Manila Area, the Commission is empowered to designate a representative who, together with a representative of the union and a representative of management to be nominated by the immediate parties to the particular issue, dispute or grievance

shall mediate, conciliate and, if necessary, conduct a fact-finding investigation and submit its findings to the Commission within five (5) days from commencement of the investigation for decision.

SEC. 6. Upon promulgation of this decree, all collective bargaining agreements shall contain a provision designating a voluntary arbitrator, who may be an individual or a committee, to decide all disputes and grievances arising out of the implementation of the collective bargaining agreements. All existing collective bargaining agreements without such provision shall be duly amended to include such provision. Such amendment shall be reported immediately to the Commission. All lockouts shall be deemed illegal.

SEC. 7. The Commission or any member thereof shall have the power to administer oath, issue subpoena and subpoena *duces tecum*, and to hold any person in contempt for refusal to comply.

SEC. 8. On recommendation of the Commission, the Secretary of Labor shall designate mediators, fact-finders, representation officers and such other assistants as the Commission may deem necessary from among the existing officials and personnel of the Department of Labor.

SEC. 9. The Commission shall promulgate such rules of procedure and other regulations as would enable it to resolve or terminate all cases within thirty (30) days from filing, as well as rules and regulations governing collective bargaining.

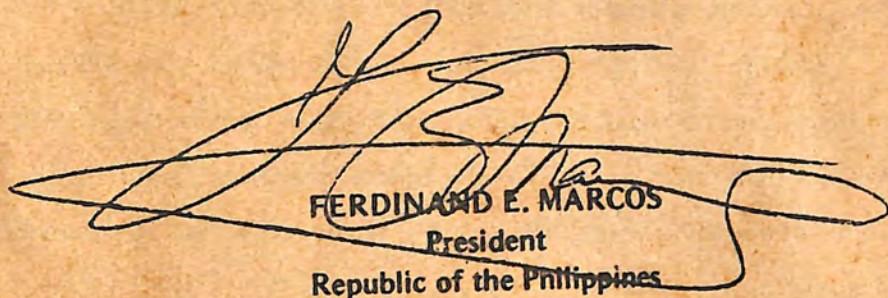
SEC. 10. The President of the Philippines, on recommendation of the Commission and the Secretary of Labor, may order the arrest and detention of any person held in contempt by the Commission

for non-compliance and defiance of any subpoena, order or decision duly issued by the Commission in accordance with this Decree and its implementing rules and regulations and for any violation of the provisions of this Decree.

SECTION 11. No employers may shut down his establishment or dismiss or terminate the services of regular employees with at least one year of service without the written clearance of the Secretary of Labor.

SECTION 12. All provisions of existing laws, orders, and regulations contrary to or inconsistent with this Decree are hereby repealed.

Done in the City of Manila, this 14th day of October in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and seventy-two.



FERDINAND E. MARCOS
President
Republic of the Philippines

By the President:

(SGD.) ALEJANDRO MELCHOR
Executive Secretary